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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 119— BOMBAY, FRIDAY MAY, 22, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

FORCED LABOUR IN BALASINOR

Deputation Waits On Nawab

PROMISES ABOLITION ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

The Presidents of the Modasa and Kapadwanj Taluka Congress Committees, on behalf of the Patidars of Balasinor State who have emigrated and settled outside the limits of the State, waited in deputation on the Nawab of the State along with some emigrants MADE TO DO SWEEPERS' WORK

They narrated their grievances regarding forced labour, and said that forced labour, especially during the rains came in the way of their agricultural operations. They added that they had to remove in their carts even street refuse collected by municipal sweepers, and that for that reason they were ex-communicated by their caste. For refusing to do such forced labour they were insulted, abused and assaulted by State servants.

The Nawab patiently heard the deputation and said that they ought to have seen him before if they had such complaints to make. "How can we approach Your Highness? Nobody allows us to see Your Highness" was the reply. The State Dewan was also present at the interview. An early reply to the representations was promised.

NAWAB'S PROMISE.

As a result of the interview the Nawab has agreed to abolish forced labour during the rains as well as for individual officers. He has also agreed to announce on his forthcoming birthday the total abolition of forced labour. The emigrants, however, refuse to return to the State till the total abolition of forced labour.—A. P.

TRIAL OF SUKHDEV RAJ

To Take Place In Allahabad?

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

It is understood that Sukhdevraj, who was arrested recently at Lahore, is being brought to Allahabad for trial on charges in connection with the firing incident at Alfred Park recently when Chandra Sekar Azad was killed and Mr. Notte Bower of the Police injured.—A. P.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VICEROY

SIMLA, May 21.

The following communique is issued.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Meiville, C.M.G. to succeed Mr. G. Cunningham, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., as Private Secretary to the Viceroy with effect from the afternoon of the 21st May 1931 when the latter vacates his office.

Mr. Cunningham left this afternoon from Summer Hill station and was seen off by a large number of friends.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

GANDHI AND FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

NAINITAL, May 21.

Mr. Gandhi's Secretary, interviewed to-day, said that Mr. Gandhi hda been intimated by the Government of India that the Federal Structure Committee would meet before long, not later than 29th June. Mr. Gandhi had replied to the Government of India, but the Secretary was unable to say if Mr. Gandhi had made up his plans.

MRS. GANDHI MEETS LADY HAILEY

Mrs. Gandhi went up to Government House this afternoon in response to a personal invitation from Lady Hailey.—A.P.

TORY THREAT TO BOYCOTT R. T. CONFERENCE.

Final Date Of London Session Not Yet Fixed.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT COMMUNICATED TO MAHATMAJI

MEETING OF FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 21.

Definite decision regarding the date of meeting of the Round Table Conference had not yet been reached stated Mr. Wedgwood Benn in reply to Major Graham Pole in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

—:o:—

TORIES NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN R. T. C.?

—:o:—

LONDON, May 20.

Owing to Conservative dissatisfaction with Mr. Wedgwood Benn's recent Parliamentary answers regarding the Government attitude towards the Indian boycott, the talk has been revived of Conservative disinclination to participate in the Round Table Conference. It is stated on a high Conservative authority, however, that there has been no authoritative move in that direction. The official Conservative attitude remains unchanged, namely, to await the next step Government proposes to take. An announcement is expected shortly.—Reuter.

Gandhiji Communicated With

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 21.

News regarding his Majesty's Government's agreement to the proposal to fix the date of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee meeting in London on June 29 will it is understood, be communicated to Gandhiji and the members of the Committee immediately, and the date will be finally fixed after their replies are received.

It will be recalled that while the Princes did not commit themselves to any date, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other members of the Committee who, last week, expressed their willingness to have a meeting at the end of June, also wanted that there should be no break in the continuity of the deliberations, nor any long interval before plenary session, such as is now contemplated.

It is, however, expected that the position will be cleared by a definite announcement in the course of a few days.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

SIMLA, May 21.

All members of the Federal Structure Committee have been officially advised that His Majesty's Government will be prepared to summon the Committee not late than the 29th instant.—A. P.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Viceroy held a meeting of His Executive Council.

Mahatma Confers With Sir Malcolm

AGRARIAN TROUBLES FORM TOPIC OF DISCUSSION

NAINI TAL, May 21.

Mahatma Gandhi motored up from Takula to Government House for his interview with Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces. "En route" he was greeted by large crowds, and he reached the Government House at about 2-30 p.m. His conversations with the Governor which lasted till 4 p.m. related, it is understood, to the agrarian troubles in the United Provinces, vis-a-vis the Irwin Gandhi Agreement. In this connection the Congress demands that in view of the very large fall in the prices of agricultural commodities the Government should make a 50 per cent. reduction in the revenue assessment and that proportionate reduction in the rents should be made. The Congress also maintains that the reductions so far made are inadequate.

Mahatma Gandhi will probably stay in Naini Tal till May 23 and leave on the 24th.

A deputation of the taluqdars of Oudh is expected to meet him in Naini Tal on the 23rd. Although, he does not propose to attend any other public function in Naini Tal, he will attend a private meeting of the political sufferers on the 21st at Braemar, the residence of Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur. Only those who have been to jail during the Civil D'sobedience Movement will be allowed to attend the meeting.—A. P.

Retrenchment In Imperial Bank

PROPOSED CUT IN SALARIES ABOVE RS. 200

We understand that the Board of the Imperial Bank of India is seriously considering the question of retrenchment in expenditure. It is very likely that all salaries above Rs. 200 will be reduced by 15 to 20 per cent. The reduction will apply also to the salaries of the highest paid officials of the Bank.

CLOTH MERCHANTS SNUBBED BY I. C. S. DEWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 19.

Mr. C. G. Herbert, I.C.S., the Dewan of Cochin, who is now in Coonoor for the summer was approached by a few leading foreign cloth merchants of Trichur who complained to him that the picketing campaign in that town had put them into heavy losses. The Dewan, it is stated, replied that the Government could not do anything against picketing so long as it remained peaceful and non-violent. It is added that the Dewan advised the merchants to encourage Swadeshi industry in common with merchants in other parts of India.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

—:o:—

NEGOTIATION WITH MILLOWNERS

Satisfactory Settlement Likely

We understand that negotiations are proceeding between the Millowners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union regarding the recognition of the latter and there is every likelihood of these negotiation ending in a satisfactory settlement.

KHATAU MILL STRIKE

Midnight Vigil By Strikers

The strike in the Khatau Makanji Mill still continues. The dispute which has now lasted for over two weeks has become a regular tug of war between the management and the workers. Both the parties are equally adamant and seem determined not to give in.

It appears that there is a move on the part of the management to start the mill with the help of "black-legs" and the strikers are determined to see that all such efforts are frustrated.

MIDNIGHT VIGIL.

On Wednesday night a scare was raised that the mill would be started at midnight. The news was announced by beating 'Bataki' and as a result a large number of strikers assembled near the mill at midnight and kept a whole night vigil. No effort was however made by the management to run the mill. All was quiet on Thursday.

Owners' And Workers' Representatives Meet Together

SUGGESTION FOR CO-OP. HOUSES

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

A joint conference of members of the Managing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association and the Advisory Committee of the Textile Labour Association has been sitting for some time for the settlement of outstanding labour disputes, and to consider questions such as housing, weekly payment of wages, advances of money to operatives by mills without interest, the eradication of bribe taking in mills, the abolition of night work, the prevention of unauthorised strikes, the removal of the drink evil etc.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSES.

The Conference has appointed a sub-Committee to suggest ways and means for the construction of houses for work people on a co-operative basis. Regarding the drink evil, the Conference has decided to circularise the mills to take stringent measures against those workmen who drink and stop the unlicensed sale of liquor in mill chawls.

UNAUTHORISED STRIKES.

Regarding unauthorised strikes time limits will be fixed for different types of disputes, and strikes before the expiry of such time limits will be consideed unauthorised. Other questions are still under consideration by the Joint Conference. Any question not settled by the Joint Conference will be submitted to arbitration.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JAIN MUNI

10 Persons Injured In A Clash

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

The Jain Muni Ramvijay, who is famous for his activities in connection with the intiation of youths and Munis, went to Patan yesterday. A section of Jains greeted his entry with black flags and cries of "Ramvijay, go back" Muni Ramvijay, with his disciples, however, entered town in procession. A scuffle ensued between the processionists and the opponents of Ramvijay as a result of which 10 persons were injured.—A. P.

"Powerful Circumstantial Evidence" That "Girls Were Telling The Truth".

—:o:—

VELINKAR ON SERGEANT'S "BANTERING MANNER"

Desai Refers To "Wild Aspersions" By Defence Lawyer On "Respectable Ladies"

ARGUMENTS IN SERGEANT MACKENZIE CASE

"The ladies were happy in the lock-up. They were laughing, singing and performing garba dance." This was what Inspector Naden of the Esplanade Police Station said in his evidence when the case in which Sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare stand charged with insulting the modesty of a woman was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday.

The complainant in this case is the father of Miss Lila Sayad, an 18-year old girl, who was one of the 22 ladies arrested for taking part in the Flag-salutation ceremony at Azad Maidan on October 26, and kept in the Esplanade lock up. The charge against the accused is that on the midnight of October 26, they went up to the cell where the ladies were lodged and uttered some offensive words.

Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. G. Velinkar defended the accused.

FLAG-SALUTATION "DISTURBANCES."

Inspector Naden was further cross-examined by Mr. B. T. Desai for the complainant. Witness said that he had been an Inspector of Police for the last 10 years. Referring to the Flag-Salutation ceremony held on the Azad Maidan on the morning of October 26 he said that the "disturbances" lasted for a considerable time.

He could not say whether the lathi charges continued till 12 noon, because the whole station was busy on that day. He also could not say where Sergeant Mackenzie was on that morning. At 4 p.m. on that day (October 26) Sergeant Mackenzie took charge of the station house duty. At 9 p.m. Sub-Inspector Parab took over charge and was on duty till 9 a.m. on October 27.

Proceeding witness said that for some time all the 22 ladies were lodged in one cell. But later they were put in two different cells in order to afford them sleeping accommodation.

LAUGHING, SINGING AND DANCING.

Mr. Desai: Did the women complain when all of them were put in one cell?

Witness: They were laughing, singing and dancing round in a circle.

Mr. Velinkar: That is Garba dance, I suppose.

Asked if the police took down the names and addresses of the ladies before taking them to their cells, witness said that the usual procedure was to take down the names first and then take the prisoners to the cells. But during the Civil Disobedience Movement this could not be done because there were "crowds of them" and some of the Satyagrahis did not give their proper names.

Questioned as regards Vichare, the second accused, witness said from the diary that he was on night duty on October 26.

PARAB'S EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Parab was the next witness examined by Mr. Velinkar. He said that he was attached to the Esplanade Police Station and on October 26 he was on station duty from 9 p.m. He took over charge from Sergeant Mackenzie. His residential quarters were about 5 yards from the station. There was an armed guard in charge of the Esplanade lock-up as usual. This armed sepoy was supplied from the Naigum Police Headquarters.

Witness made an entry in diary about a public meeting held on the Azad Maidan that evening and retired to rest at about 11-30 p.m. He left instructions to the investigating havaldar to call him if he was required for any work and went to his house and slept. He was not disturbed till morning.

THE NEXT MORNING.

Next morning, i.e., on October 27, he came to work at 1 a.m. Superintendent Home came to the police station at about 9 a.m. Just before this Mr. K. M. Munshi came to the police station and wanted to interview a male prisoner in one of the cells. Witness asked Inspector Naden for the permission and accompanied Mr. Munshi to the cell. Mr. Munshi and the witness had to pass by the cells where the ladies arrested in connection with the Flag-salutation ceremony were kept.

WHAT MUNSHI DID.

Mr. Velinkar: Did Mr. Munshi bid the girls good-morning?

Witness: No. He folded his hands in 'Namaskara.'

Mr. Munshi then interviewed the male prisoner and left the police station. At about 9 o'clock Mr. M. N. Talpade, a local pleader, came and sought an interview with another prisoner, named Madarlal Pitti. Witness accompanied Mr. Talpade to the cell. Mr. Talpade had also to pass by the cells of the women and he had a conversation with some of the girls.

Mr. Velinkar: Is Mr. Talpade a Congressman?

Witness: I don't know positively.

Mr. Velinkar: His political colours are not known?—Exactly.

Mr. Velinkar: On this occasion, did Mr. Talpade or Mr. Munshi complain to you about the ill-treatment of the girls?—No.

Mr. B. T. Desai objected to the question and asked if Messrs. Munshi and Talpade were going to be called as witnesses.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Desai.

Q: Mr. Munshi went to the last cell, is it not?—Yes.

How long did he stay there?—For a couple of minutes.

And he casually passed by the cells in which the ladies were kept?—Quite so.

How long did Mr. Talpade stay?—Also for a couple of minutes.

"FOUNDATION OF TRUTH."

Mr. Velinkas then addressed the Court on behalf of the defence. He said that the case furnished an example of a false charge which looks plausible on a very slender foundation of truth.

He observed that in order to understand the case properly they must go back to the period when the incident occurred and look to the state of feelings that existed between the people who were carrying on the Civil Disobedience Movement, or the movement of non-violence, non-co-operation with the Government, and the Police. It was a matter of public history that prior to the October 9 on which the incident occurred.

MANY CLASHES WITH PUBLIC.

There had been many clashes between the Congress people on the one hand and the Police on the other. In these unfortunate clashes the Sergeants, unfortunately for them, were to the fore. Naturally the ill-feeling that existed between the people and the sergeants was very great. There existed ill-feeling

(Continued on page 5.)

NEW STERLING LOAN

"London Times" Comment

SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY IN NEW CONSTITUTION

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 21.

The "London Times" City Editor commenting on the new India loan says "In normal political conditions India would be able to raise loans on terms appreciably cheaper than those now offered but the rash statements made by the "Extremists" have depreciated India's credit and this emphasises the fundamental importance of incorporating adequate safeguards in any scheme of Self-Government. Continuing he says, "safeguards are necessary in the interests of lender and borrower and without them India would find it difficult if not impossible to raise loans abroad. The whole of her currency would be imperilled since lack of confidence would result in the flight of rupee.

In refreshing contrast to the above view is the cable to a local newspaper that the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of India League, Peter Freeman presiding passed a resolution urging the Government to secure that the future discussions be free and unrestricted particularly safeguards and reservations contemplated at last R. T. Conference should be resumed with the intention of establishing full Self-Government.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

Takes Her Seat For First Time At Council Table

LONDON, May 21.

Geneva.—India took her seat for the first time at the table of the Council of the League of Nations to-day when Sir Atul Chatterjee deposited India's instrument of ratification of the general act of arbitration, acting as representative of a full member state of the League, independently of Mr. Henderson, who deposited instruments of ratification on behalf of Great Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

Mr. Henderson has informed the Council of the League that Mr. MacDonald has authorised him to accept the presidency of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG RETURNS TO NORMAL

CHITTAGONG, May 21.

From tonight the Calcutta Mail train leaves according to the former timing (9 p.m.) instead of 1-15 p.m., which was changed during the continuance of the Curfew Order. Except for restrictions regarding the unlicensed meetings and processions, the town remues normal conditions.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 21.

Previous Closing Rate	9.30
To-day's Opening Rate	9.36
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.28
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation A/M.	173
Broach Expectation J/A.	179

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, May 21.

Previous Closing Rate	4.99
To-day's Opening Rate	5.06
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	4.94
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 21.

Silver Ready	12-13/16
Higher	3/16
Silver Forward	12-3/4
Higher	3/16

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 21.

1st Settlement	43 3 0
2nd Settlement	42 12 0

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Rupee One

For First Fifteen Words

One Anna

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A qualified MID-WIFE for the Dakor Municipality. Pay Rs. 40 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned:—(Sd.) G. A. PATHAK, Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Dakor Municipality, Dakor (Dist. Kaira). Dakor Municipal Office, dated 20-5-31.
3039

WANTED—A G.D.A. or, B.Com., experienced in Press accounting. Only experienced men should apply. Pay Rs. 80-10/2-110). Apply sharp with testimonials, stating previous experience to THE MANAGER, State Press and Stationery Dept., Baroda.
A 3040

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified DOCTOR and a COMPOUNDER for a Charitable Dispensary. Write with testimonials and qualifications to the undersigned before 10th June, 1931. SECRETARY, Swastika Rugnalaya Committee, Dhandhuka.
A 3037

WANTED in Ahmedabad—Young man, strong in English, to work as AGENT. Starting salary Rs. 60. Two month's probation. Particulars on application. Apply stating age, qualification, etc., to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3081

WANTED—AGENTS for a well-known free Insurance Scheme for Bombay, having past experience of this line. Apply immediately stating qualification along with testimonials, if any, to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3077

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING CANVASSERS for Swadeshi Cigarettes, for up-country on Commission and pay. Apply to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5073

WANTED—CANDIDATES for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on -/2/- stamps—TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

WANTED—a capable SAW-DOCTOR. Thorough knowledge of Band-Saws and Band-sawing Machines very essential. One who could undertake charge need only apply in writing stating previous experience and qualifications and salary wanted. THE MANAGER, Sewree Saw Mills, Bombay 15.
A R5061

Situations Wanted

INFLUENTIAL COMMERCIAL YOUNG PARSI, Traveller various lines experience who can push any manufacturers goods in these critical days desires job. Best European Company's reference. Apply to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R 3032

Trade Announcement.

HOT-FOOD COOKERS—Cook a complete dinner in 45 minutes! Good for daily use. A boon to ladies. Banishes cooking worry. Cooks extremely tasty dishes. Works on very little coal. Most useful on travels. A beautiful and illustrated catalogue on request to SHIVJI WORKS, LTD., P. O. Tikekarwadi. (Sholapur).
T 3022

Houses & Flats To Let

DISPENSARY cum RESIDENCE—TO LET immediately. Well ventilated ground floor with open space about situation ideal. Girgaum Central. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 936, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3079

Educational

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N 2965

Matrimonial

A PATRIOTIC, educated and renowned Business Expert, well-settled in Central India wants to marry, in exquisite love, an agreeable, beautiful and accomplished Maharashtra Brahmin Desh Sevika, aged about 25, efficient housewife and leading public worker. Supply fullest particulars in strict confidence to Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5067

WANTED—An educated up to B.A. or L.C.P.S.; virgin or widow; Brahmin or high caste Hindu lady to marry an educated vegetarian Brahmin of 31 of Maharashtra, drawing Rupees 325 p.m. Please reply with full particulars and photo to Social Reformer, Box No. 929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
M R5060

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

PROFESSOR SHROFF'S New York Cotton, Double will pay Rs. 810 by investing ten. Last week five days' correct forecast, opposite "Pigeonstand" 5, Mint Road, near G.P.O.
R5056

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming the resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 50 lacs to Rs. 32,75,000 was on the 13th day of May, 1931, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar and is now pending; and that a list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 26th day of June, 1931.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1931.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys to the Company.
3035

Public Notices

THE DAVID MILLS, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1931, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1930.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 114 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1931 to FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1931.
2977

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P. M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY AND FURNITURE ETC., OF THE ZOOLPHIKAR PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1931 at 3 P. M. (S.T.) under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for Messrs. Chimnaji Tallockchand & Co., the Mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the Insolvent Roshanalli Mavji who was trading under the name of Messrs. Hasanalli Mavji & Bros., the Mortgagor at his Zoolfikar Printing Press, at No. 42, Mirza Street (Parsi Gulley) Printing Machinery including —1 Tradle Machine Leipzig 9 x 13, 1 Perforating Machine (Ruling Machine), 2 Cutting Machines, 1 Stitching Machine, Lead Cutter, Quad Demi Cylinder Machine, 1 Motor 7 H.P. Gujarati and English Types, Papers, Paper Cases, Exercise note-books, and Furniture, etc.

GANDHI & CO.

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6-30 and 10
The Greatest Circus Picture Ever Screened
CHESTER CONKLIN
BEN TURPIN
DOROTHY BURGESS
NICK STUART
ROBERT EDESON
with
HELEN TWELVETREES
and
FRED SCOTT
of
Grand Parade Fame
and
A HOST OF OTHERS
in
SWING HIGH
Six New Song Hits
With my guitar and you
There's happiness over the hill
Do you think that I could grow on you
Shoo the hoo-doo away
It must be love
The farmer's daughter.
All Talking—Singing.
DON'T MISS
This Great Show
SWING HIGH
at
PATHE CINEMA
ALSO
THE CUP FINAL
WEST BROMWICH ALBION 2, BIRMINGHAM 1.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SPARKLING COMEDY.
"RILEY THE COP".
With
LOUISE FAZENDA and FARRELL MACDONALD.

THE EMPRESS
6-30, and 9-45 P. M.
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT SCREEN DRAMA.
SHOW BOAT
with
LAURA LA. PLANTE JOSEPH SCHILD KRANT & Others

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SECOND WEEK.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
His Latest Comedy Talkie.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P. M.
GREATEST AVIATION CLASSIC
The "Dawn Patrol"
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The Satan spreads his tentacles on human mortals through the fair female frames and then
The flow of music becomes as intoxicating as wine, and woman assumes all celestial smiles
Come to see it materialised in
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Robert Montgomery & Dorothy Jordan
Also
STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY in **BRATS**

PATHE CINEMA
TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10
The Greatest Musical Spectacle Ever Screened
GRAND OPERA
GRAND OPERA
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PAGLIACCI
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The World's greatest Symphony Orchestra
with
A Company of 150 voices
including
The World's most famous
OPERA SINGERS
This is the first
GRAND OPERA
To be shown on the Talking Screen
The Music and Singing are Superb
ALL LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC WILL FIND THEIR WAY TO
PATHE CINEMA

RIALTO TALKIES
LAST DAY.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
AN ALL-TALKING FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA.
Fox movietone drama
COMMON CLAY
WITH
CONSTANCE BENNET
AND
LEW AYERS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.

NEW COTTON SEASON IS FAST APPROACHING
LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.
Here Is Your Opportunity
COTTON BUSINESS:—
We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the East Indian Cotton Association, Shri Mahajan Association, and the Indore Dharas. Transactions in the latter are being done till 11 p.m. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest informations from all the foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.
COTTON ATTRACTIVE:—
Cotton speculation has proved attractive all over the world and every scrap of news is being seized with hungering avidity.
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The New York and Liverpool Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there, is torched all around the world; shrewd speculators avail themselves of this news and make huge profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets, right from the opening mid-way fluctuations, to the closing prices.
TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONE CALLS:—
Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay Quotations and expectations (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.
OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
381, Esmail Building, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams:—Vanuset.
Telephone:—24241.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 May
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks T T 1/5 25/32 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Mid. June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 Mid. June Mid. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 Mid. July Mid. Aug.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 66 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Buying D D 83
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
JAVA—
Banks Buying D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 7/16 20th inst.
Shanghi/London 1/2 11/16 21st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 20th inst.
London/Paris 124. 35 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25 23 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 19th inst. £4-4-9 3/4 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 9/16 19th inst. 12 5/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 1/2 19th inst. 12 9/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/2 19th inst. 27 3/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 2 1/8 p. c. 19th inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 p. c. 19th inst. 2 1/4 p. c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c..
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1/4 p. c. 3 Mos 5 p. c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Steady. India sold. China bought. Buyers at the quotation.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 21.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7/0
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90
4 per cnt Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/1
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/1
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/11
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8

FORWARD RATES.

2nd June settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/6/6
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/9/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 21.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/32 p.c
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p. c.
Call Money 5 1/4 per cent.
One Month 5-1/4 p. c.
Three Months 4 1/2
Six Months 4 p. c.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 21.

	Bales.
Khandesh	306
Central India	650
Barsi-Nugger	188
Hyderabad-Gaoram	71
Berar	946
Central Provinces	971
Dhollera	2,552
N.-W. Provinces	50
Rajputana	233
Sind-Punjab	532
Broach	4,60b
Compta-Dharwar	1,808
Westerns-Northerns	685
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,777
Persians	3
Egyptians	143
East Africans	100
Cotton	15 620
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,154
Linseed	11,908
Rape, Rai & Mustard. seeds	157
Gingellyseeds	62
Poppyseeds	11
Groundnuts	15 604
Castorseeds	8,443
Rice	17.818
Myrabollams	1,516
Cottonseeds	12,240
Gram	2.380
Joowar	5.551
	Tons.
Coal	1,536

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Labilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th May 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00 000
Captal Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	86,20.000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents.	
Bills payable, etc	17,10,98.000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2 07 26 000
Rs.	21,72,44,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Over drafts on Government and other authorised securities	3.97.82.000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,51 49.000
Bills Discounted	43 87 000
Lands & Buildings	1.07.33.000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,46.38.000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Invesments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	12,25,55.000
Rs.	21,72,44,000

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

7 p.m.—Girjabai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from Saturday, the 23rd May 1931, inward air mails for the City of Bombay which are due to arrive at Karachi by the London-India Air Service on Thursday will be received and delivered in Bombay on every Saturday under the revised arrangement.

"FOUND."

A bundle has been found at ...dra on 20th instant from the ...n leaving Boribunder (V. T.), 7-15 p.m. The owner can ...e it away between 4 p.m. to ...m., from Chimanlal Bhogilal, ... Bhaidas Mawji & Co., Ltd., ...ble House, Hornby Road, ...ombay.

SPIRIT OF HINDUISM.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will continue his series of public lecture on "The Spirit of Hinduism" at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagwat at Seth Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday next, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Interview

In the report of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's interview on the new loan appearing in our yesterday's issue a mistake has inadvertently crept in which if not rectified, is likely to create a little misunderstanding. It appears in the report that the new loan will increase "our" zest and intensity for safeguards and more safeguards. What Mr. Jamnadas said was that it will increase the Tories' zest and intensity for safeguards and more safeguards.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The B. I. s.s. "Damana" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, arrived Plymouth on Sunday morning the 17th instant.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the newly elected representatives to the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (27th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank (Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay): (1) to co-opt members; (2) to elect office-bearers; (3) to elect representatives to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and (4) any other work with the permission of the chair.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's office in Parel.

GHATKOPAR MONTESSORY SCHOOL.

We have received a printed report of the "Balotsava" held recently under the auspices of the Montessory School, attached to the Ramji Ashar Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar. The pamphlet contains the Secretary's report of its activities with accounts of the disbursements during the last two years and three-quarters. It also contains a discourse on the subject by one of its teachers.

Matheran Annual Sports 1931.

It has been decided to hold the next Annual Sports on Saturday the 30th and Sunday the 31st May 1931 at Olympia, commencing each day at 4 p. m. and to distribute the prizes at Rugby Park, on Monday the 1st June at 5-30 p.m.

MR. GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Pitti who was going to Europe on 23rd instant has now postponed his trip owing to illness and will leave Bombay a week hence.

TONIGHT'S FLYING EXHIBITION

—:o:—

OVER BACK BAY OPPOSITE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND

The Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, have arranged for an illuminated airplane exhibition this evening at 8 o'clock over Back Bay opposite the Cooperage Bandstand. The performance will consist of acrobatics with a machine lighted with electric lights and Holt Flares.

This exhibition is in celebration of the completion of the 20,000,000th Ford Car and also given in conjunction with the Ford Deluxe Model show now being held at United Motors (India) Ltd., formerly Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Hughes Road.

POLICE RECRUITMENT FROM DEPRESSED CLASSES

Govt. Policy Defined: Caste No Disqualification

"WITH DUE REGARD TO WISDOM OF HASTENING SLOWLY"

The Director of Information Bombay writes:—

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—"Government have had under consideration the question of the recruitment of members of the Depressed Classes in the police. They have found on enquiry that in some districts a considerable number of men from these classes have already been admitted into the lower ranks, and that their employment has not given rise to any insuperable difficulties. Government are aware that in some localities the employment of such men may give rise to more difficulties than in others, but they feel that there is no part of the Presidency where such difficulties cannot be overcome by tact on the one side and by the development of public opinion on the other.

"The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that in all branches of the police, whether in Bombay City or in the districts, no candidate shall be refused on the ground of caste. Members of the Dipressed Classes who offer themselves as recruits are to be accepted or rejected according to their personal merits and fitness for service, and the question of their caste should not enter into the matter either as a disqualification or so as to give them any claim to preference. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all Superintendents of Police are directed to accept suitable candidates from the Depressed Classes when such are forthcoming, and with due regard to the need for securing a proper admixture of castes in the forces under their control, to endeavour to make such progress as circumstances permit in the enlistment of such candidates."

"HASTENING SLOWLY"

As regards the upper ranks of the Police, the Inspector General of Police, with the approval of Government, is issuing a circular regarding the selection of candidates for the Police Training School. The circular says that other things being equal and with due regard to the wisdom of hastening slowly, no candidate shall be excluded merely on the score of caste. The Superintendents in making recommendations in future for the Central Police Training School should exclude from their consideration any question of caste in dealing with candidates of Depressed Classes and should include in their list of recommendees any such candidates as by purely personal qualification justify their inclusion in this list and by character appear likely to make efficient Police officers. The final selection from among these candidates will, as usual, be made by the Selection Committee who will so regulate enlistment as, on the one hand, to afford men of the Depressed Classes an opportunity of showing their worth and, on the other, to safeguard the efficiency of the Force and avoid antagonising public opinion.

BHULESHWAR D. C. C.

—:o:—

New Executive Council Elected

A very interesting annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee was held on Sunday the 17th inst. at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, (Kalbadevi Road,) Sjt. Narayan Balvant Deshphande, presiding.

ANNUAL REPORT

At the outset, Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai, read the annual report and the statement of accounts and moved that they be passed. Afterwards Sjt. Meherally Umashanker Dixit, Seth, Narandas and others strongly supported the proposal, which was unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION

Sjt. Ganpalishanker Desai, then moved that the number of members, on the executive committee be now increased from 15 to 21. Mrs. Indrajit Thakore supported the proposition.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya moved an amendment to the effect that the number be increased to ? The mover accepted the proposition. It was then unanimously carried.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following office-bearers were then unanimously elected. Sjt. Narayan Balwant Deshpande (President) Rathansey Chapsey (Vice-President) Krishnaji Deshpande, (Treasurer), Ganpalishankre Desai and Manibhai Desai (Jt. Hon. Secretary).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The under-mentioned were then unanimously elected to the Executive Council: (1) Sjts. Umashanker Dixit, (2) Yusuf Meherally, (3) Indrajit Thakore, (4) Dalpatram Pathak, (5) Ratanlal Radhakishan, (6) Amritlal Shah, (7) Chhotubhai Shah (8), Lilavati Hansoti, (9) Vithaldas Bhagwandas, (10) Rajaram Pandit (11) Iswarbhai Bhatt (12) Bhogilal Ramhani, (13) Vithaldas Girdhardas, (14) Shivlal Patva (15) Chandulal Modi, (16) Jayant Dalal, (17) Mukund Malaviya (18) Uimal Shrama, (19) Kantaben Khandwala, (20) Manilal Seth.

THANKS

Messrs. Umashankar Dixit and Mohanlal Shah then thanked the committee for its splendid work during the last fight. Messrs. Bhogilal Shah and Company were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

C WARD ELECTION

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of C Ward will be received in the office of the committee till 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day the 22nd inst.), for the ensuing B. P. C. C. election.

SWARAJ IS NOT GOING TO COME FROM LONDON

Moplah Leader Asks People To Keep "War Mentality"

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO M. ABDUR REHMAN

"Keep up the war mentality. The present is only a period of truce. No one need be under any delusions about the Round Table Conference. It is only the strength behind Mahatma Gandhi that will force the issues and bring success. Gandhiji goes to London not to bring Swaraj, but he goes there to give a last chance to Britain. But the success of the mission is the strength of the nation to march onward at a given signal by the Congress and Mahatmaji." This was the trend of the speeches delivered at the public reception accorded to Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman, the Moplah Leader at Matunga on Thursday night. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer introduced the Moplah leader in glowing terms to the audience.

CAREER OF SELF SACRIFICE.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami after referring to the career of self-sacrifice of Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rehman dwelt on the present situation in the country. "While the nation has asked for the scrutiny of public debts incurred by the British Government in the name of India, we find to-day the Government floating a ten million loan on the very eve of the peace negotiations. That is the tragedy. That is the mentality of the Indian Government," he declared. In such circumstances it was necessary for the country to keep up the war mentality and utilise the period of the truce for consolidation of the real strength of the nation.

NOT THE END OF STRUGGLE.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafabhai said that the Gandhi-Irwin truce did not mean the end of the national struggle for Independence. Independence was not a commodity that could be got from the market place or by sweet persuasion or argument. It was never given by one nation to another. It had to be won by the sacrifices and sufferings of the people. He, then, impressed upon the people their responsibility in sending representatives to the Congress organisation. The real fod any one seeking their suffrage was whether he was a volunteer as like a volunteer he was prepared to picket or do the work of the common volunteers. Thede was no need for "leaders". What they wanted in the Congress was workers.

LOCAL MOPLAH'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail, a Moplah, eulogised the sufferings and sacrifices of Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman and appealed to the audience to help Mr. Rahman's paper, "Al Amin" in all ways.

MR. MAHOMED ABDUR REHMAN OVATED.

Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman received an ovation when he rose to speak. In a fluent Malayalam speech replete with humour he exposed the bureaucratic tactics. He agreed with the previous speakers that there was every need to keep up the "War mentality". Mahatma Gandhi's mission to London was the last gesture of Indo-British reconciliation. But they had to realise that the success of that mission was dependent on the preparedness of the country to enter the "field of battle" in a more determined, organised and disciplined manner at moments notice. He traced the trend of the national struggle for Swaraj from the Non-co-operation and Khilafat agitation days and the communal tragedy that haunted their national life had been responsible for the present state of the country. They had to see to it that such interhecine warfare was ended. They had only are thing with which they ought to be concerned and that was how to make India free from foreign domination.

RADICAL CHANGE IN SOCIAL ORDER.

Concluding he said: "Our fight is not merely to replace the present white zureaucracy by a brown one. We are fighting for national freedom involving a radical change in the existing order of things. Unless justice and equity formed the basis of the Swaraj Structure, it would have no meaning".

Mr. K. M. Munshi wound up the proceedings in a short speech. The meeting terminated at a late hour after the garlanding of the Moplah leader.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

To-day (Friday) Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman will address a public meeting at Dongri maidan at 9 (p.m.) S.T.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, who is proceedinp to England and Continent on an extensive tour.

G. I. P. WORKMEN'S UNION.

Protest Against Retrenchment.

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, G. I. P. Rly. Union and Mr. S. G. Sirdesai are touring on the G. I. P. Rly. line for reorganising the G. I. P. Rly. Union.

Very largely attended meetings were held at Lonavala, Poona, Dhond, Kurdwadi and Sholapur. Resolutions were passed (1) Protesting against the action of the Agent in not re-opening the original relations with the Union; (2) demanding the immediate appointment of a Conciliation Board to decide the questions of G. I. P. Rly. strikers and retrenchment on all Railway. (3) Protesting against the action of All-India Railwaymen's Federation leaders in censuring the G. I. P. Rly. Union and its leaders and expressing full confidence in Messrs. Ruiker, Khedgiker, Kulkarni, Dr. Choksi, Phadake and others, (4) exhorting the Railway workers to form 100 per cent organisation to combat the victimisation of strikers and stop the retrenchment.

SHOLAPUR RAILWAY STRIKERS VICTIMISED.

Messrs. Ruiker, Sirdesai and Godre arrived at Sholapur on May 17 and addressed a very largely attended meeting in the evening. Resolutions were passed protesting (1) against the action of Sholapur Railway authorities in not re-instating about 110 strik- conditions of the Government communique and (2) also against the action of some local clerks in forcing Railway workers to join the Staff Union, against their wishes. Mr. Ruiker in addressing the meeting strongly exhorted the Railway workers to organise themselves and present a united front to the Railway authorities. He warned the Railway authorities that unless question of the strikers re-instatement and retrenchment settled amicably there would be no peace on the Railway.

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

Armed Constable Unable To Identify Prisoner In His Charge

"I can identify those of the accused whom I saw while the police party was waiting under the banyan tree at the foot of the bridge, when we reached the place. We waited there for about five minutes. But I cannot identify the prisoner who was in my custody for over half an hour. This was the statement made by a prosecution witness Laxman Babaji Chavan in the Chirner Firing Case.

The witness who is an armed constable from Alibag and gave evidence at the resumed hearing of the case on Thursday before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana.

The witness made this reply to a question of Dr Ambedkar a defence counsel and when he was asked to explain how it happened that he could identify the person whom he had seen only for a while and he could not identify the man who was in his custody for a much longer time witness pleaded inability to give any explanation.

A ROW.

In his deposition Laxman Babaji Chavan stated that when some persons were arrested at the top of the hill there was a row. One man came down and informed the Mamlatdar that there was some trouble due to the arrests and he should come up and establish peace otherwise the people would resort to violence and kill the policemen. This man was accused No. 30. When the Mamlatdar went up the hill some people rushed at the police but they did not hit them.

WHEN POLICE OPENED FIRE?

Witness further stated that when the shower of stones and wood sticks intensified and four of the police constables fell down, the police opened fire. Still the people did not leave the place so the police took to their heels. The crowd chased them and those of the police constables who found that the people had come very close they turned round and fired shots. After firing some shots they again ran in the direction of Chirner village and like that they reached the village.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar, witness stated that he had left his haversack at the Chawd at Chirner when he started for going to the jungle. There was nothing from his clothing in that rack. He did not lose any of his articles.

DIDN'T LOSE ARTICLES.

Witness did not loose articles like champals and bandages but he lost a money bag in which there were five rupees. The amount was not refunded to him.

Several questions were then put to the witness regarding the attack on Narayan Kadam and Jayaram Savant. He said that while he was crossing the third brooke 10 or 15 persons followed him. They were running but they did not stop the witness. I did not see them stopping Narayan. When Narayan was hit with an axe he raised shouts. Hearing his shouts, I opened fire. Another constable Desai who was running by my side also opened fire.

Asked whether he had seen anything on the person of the assailants of Jairam that would have helped him in identifying the persons. He could only see that an axe was lifted up but he did not see it falling on Narayan.

Witness also said that the Mamlatdar and the Police Patil were not dragged by the crowd, and even if he had seen that he would not have opened fire without an order to that effect because it was a crime to open fire without order.

Replying to Dr. Ambedkar witness stated that when the police first reached the Akkadevi hill they waited nearby the banyan tree only for five minutes. He had not seen the accused before whom he identified.

UNABLE TO EXPLAIN.

Can you explain how you can identify persons whom you had seen only for a few minutes while you are unable to identify the man who was with you for half an hour?—No. I cannot give any explanation for it.

Gunaji Laxman Savant another armed constable then gave evidence for the prosecution. Before his cross-examination by Mr. Karandikar was over the Court rose for the day.

SLIPPED FROM AN ELECTRIC TRAIN

9 Year Old Boy Removed To Hospital

A young boy aged about 9 years named Vishvanath Vasudeo fell down from an electric train as it was approaching Victoria Terminus platform. The right ear was bleeding profusely. He was conveyed in a conscious condition to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at about 10 p.m.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the tremendous increase in the Company's business it was found necessary to have its own premises to suit its ever increasing requirements. The management has the pleasure in announcing that the Company's magnificent five-storied building in the principal street of Calcutta has now been completed and the Company's Offices have been removed to

NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta
as from Monday, 27th April, 1931.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

Branch Office:— ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NIGHT FLYING

THERE WILL BE AN ILLUMINATED AIR PLANE EXHIBITION.

TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M.

OVER BACK BAY FACING THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND

ARRANGED BY THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

WHICH IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DE LUXE MODEL SHOW

AT

UNITED MOTORS (INDIA) LIMITED

CELEBRATES THE ASSEMBLY OF THE 20,000,000TH FORD CAR.

Rustic Charm, Screened

"The Combat" At The Vishnu

"The Combat", now shown at the Imperial delineates the usual theme of Rajput romance and "combat". The film is thus not altogether free of the usual portage of fights and clever stunts. But the care with which some of the sets have been designed and the evident search for incidents of dramatic interest gives it significance. The outdoor "shots" reveal views and glimpses of rare rustic charm. The acting of "khoda" has original points of ly imitative of the mannerisms of interest and skill. He is not mere- Western film "stars". Kumari Chandrika seems to develop into a promising player. She has the requisite temperament. If she could be free of the Hollywood laughter she assumes on occasion she could look forward to an assured future. It is her acting more than the individual acting of any other player, which gives value to the average story and to the picture which without her assistance would also have remained averags.

BANDRA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

BANDRA, May 20.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee was held on Sunday last and the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1931: Dr. N. D. Savarkar (President); Sjt. S. S. Naik, (Vice-President); Sjt. S. G. Joshi (Treasurer); Sjt. V. R. Wagh (Treasurer); Messrs. V. V. Naik and V. G. Badkar Joint Hony. Secretaries.

The managing Committee with the above office bearers and the following memers is formed:—

(1) Sjt. Bhaisaheb Kotwal. (2) Sjt. M. Savant. (3) Sjt. D. E Pareira. (4) Sjt. R. L. Mehta (5) Sjt. I. L. Mehta, (6) Miss Narayan. (7) Miss Maniben Chubb (8) Sjt. M. L. Dahanukar. (9) Smt. Parvatibai Dahanukar.

The following persons are elected as representatives on the Bombay Suburban Dist. Congress Committee:

(1) Sjt. S. S. Naik, (2) Dr. N. D. Savarkar and (3) Sjt. V. V. Naik.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Jute shares opened firm and a fair turnover resulted at hardening rates. In coals only a few deals were reported at slightly lower levels. In teas a small business was put through at easier rates. In the miscellaneous section Burn and Co. ordinaries and Midnapore Zemindarys were marked down further while others showed no material change. Government Securities were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—4 per cent. Loan 1934/337 88-14 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 101-9, 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 96-2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100-8.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully Paid 1945.

Railways.—Howrah Amta Light Railway 116.

Coals.—Burra Dhemo 6-2, Burrakur 11-4, Talcher 0-11-0.

Jutes.—Bally 144, Barnagore 141, Clive 22-8, Empire 45-4, Hooghly ordy. 68-8, Howrah 47, Kamarhatty ordy. 487, Kanknarrah ordy. 387, National 22-6, Presidency 6-8, Union ordy. 440 ex-div. Waverley 2-2.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical Pref. 10-12, Cuttack Electric 6-8, Burn and Co. ordy. 100, Indian Iron and Steel 2-13, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4-12, British Burma Petroleum 2-10, Midnapore Zemindary 75-8, Murree Brewery 11-58 cum div, Sarugaon 4-13.—A P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1931.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS

The Associated Press understands that a cable has been received from the Secretary of State informing the Viceroy that His Majesty's Government agree with the proposal of holding the next meeting of the Federal Structure Committee in London from 29th June and that the plenary session of the Round Table Conference will commence in London in the first week of September after the Parliamentary recess. There is nothing impossible about these dates and we earnestly hope the report is well founded and that the Conference will get to work again without any further delay. There are already enough difficulties in the way of the Conference and they should not be increased by a policy of drift. By no means the least of these difficulties is the uncertain position of the safeguards contemplated by the Conference. In the interests of truth and straightforward negotiations, if for nothing else, the exact position of the safeguards must be made as clear as language can make it before the Indian delegates start for the Conference. The uncertainty is responsible for much avoidable controversy and suspicion.

In spite of the repeated declarations made at the Conference and in the Sankey Report itself that the safeguards, like most of the resolutions of the Conference, are only of a provisional character and in spite too of the statement in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact that the safeguards are open to reconsideration and that only such as can be proved to be in Indian interests would be finally accepted, Conservative leaders have been straining every nerve to regard the safeguards as settled facts and even to compel Mahatma Gandhi to accept them as they are before the resumption of the work of the Conference. In these circumstances it was the duty of the British Government to disillusion and correct these leaders by stating the exact position clearly and boldly. But Mr. Benn funked at the Tory agitation and went so far as to assure the agitators that there would be no abatement of the safeguards accepted by the R. T. Conference. Realising later that such an assurance was too flagrant a violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to appear tenable, he has since hit upon the safer, if less straightforward, device of referring every questioner or critic of the safeguards to the text of the Pact without correcting his previous grossly incorrect explanation of the Pact or attempting any fresh explanation whatsoever. Why does he not straightforwardly say that the safeguardds are or are not open to reconsideration? By this deliberately dubious attitude he seems to have encouraged many responsible British leaders to believe that the safeguards are practically settled facts.

In a paper read at the East Indian Association on the work of the R. T. Conference the Marquess of Zetland, a member of the Conservative delegation to the Conference is reported to have said that Congressmen could now come into the Conference only where the Conference left and not at a fresh beginning. He evidently meant that the Congress could not reopen the question of safeguards. It is true that Mr. Sastri pointed out at that very meeting that every member of the Conference gave only provisional assent to its decisions and left himself free to consider the situation. But it is doubtful if he succeeded in removing the wrong impression which the Tories have been trying to create and which the Secretary of State has not seriously attempted to remove. It may be helpful in this connection to quote the relevant statements in the Sankey Report and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to indicate the exact position of the proposed safeguards. The final resolution of the R. T. Conference did not accept or approve of the reports of its Sub-Committees but only stated that "these reports, provisional though they are, ... afford in the opinion of the Conference material of the highest value for use in the framing of a Constitution for India." The express admission of the "provisional" character of the reports should be specially noted. Again, at page 14 of the Sankey Report, the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee states: "It must be clearly understood that although agreement has been reached by a majority of the Sub-Committee on many important matters, such agreement is only provisional, and every member followed the example of Lord Reading, who said that the understanding had been from the outset that it would be open to all members, when they came to consider the complete proposals for the Federal Constitution, to modify or change any provisional assent they might have hitherto given. Every member of the Sub-Committee reserves to himself the right of modifying his opinion before the final picture is completed. This is the attitude of British and Indian members alike." Finally, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact states, "As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussion is stated with the assent of His Majesty's Government to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the constitutional Government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined Federation is an essential part, so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India for such matters as for instance, defence, etc. "In the interests of India"—these are the vital words in the statement, as showing that no safeguards will be finally accepted unless it is proved to be in the interests of India. These quotations make it transparently clear that the safeguards, as indeed almost all other dicisions of the Conference, are absolutely provisional and open to reconsideration. In view, however, of the Secretary of State himself having misrepresented the position about the safeguards, it is necessary for the British Government to restate in clear unequivocal terms that the safeguards are open to reconsideration.

WHAT KIND OF COMMITTEES?

The special correspondent at Simla of the "Times of India" reports that the proposal is being at present considered by the Governments of India and Bombay to institute an inquiry into the question of separation of Sind. The Government of India are also considering the proposal to inquire into the demand of the Oriya-speaking people for a separate province. He says: "It appears that steps have already been taken" in the direction of forming the committees of inquiry, but "they are not yet complete." It is essential that the committees to be appointed must be so composed as to inspire public confidence. Their composition must not be on the model of the Haig Committee on the question of reforms for the North West Frontier Propince. The Committees must not be dominated by officialdom. It is incumbent upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments concerned to bear in mind the policy laid down by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his speech of January 19 at the Round Table Conference. He said that the work planned by the Conference of tackling specific matters through the appointment of committees "must not be left to the bureaucracy in either country but must be conducted on the direct responsibility of the politician aided and guided by those admirably equipped servants of the State, which both our Civil Services contain." To a section of the Civil Service in India, that things should be done "on the direct responsibility of the politician" is anathema but this reactionary element must be held severely in check by Lord Willingdon who must not allow the imposition on the country of farces like the Haig Committee. We hope the new Committees will be composed mainly of "politicians," "aided and guided" in secretarial capacity by "admirably equipped" officials who must be in sympathy with the work of the Round Table Conference.

IN FOR TROUBLE.

On what data Sidky Pasha declared that in the recent 'parliamentary' elections in Egypt 67 per cent. of the voters went to the polls and that this was proof that his new constitution was popular is difficult to comprehend. The messages from Cairo gave a lurid picture of popular demonstrations against the election farce, the Government of Sidky Pasha putting down these demonstrations by asking the police in some cases to open fire. There were a number of deaths but this bloodshed Egypt's Mussolini defends as the last resort to avoid anarchy. The political anarchy he has inaugurated is costing his country untold misery. He may, after the farcical general election, secure a majority in the sham Parliament which will soon meet to bow before his will but it will be thoroughly unrepresentative as neither the Wafd nor the Constitutional Liberals have participated in the elections. The movement for complete non-co-operation with the Sidky administration is growing in intensity and King Fuad runs the danger of permanently alienating himself from his subjects because of his pathetic dependence upon a group of politicians like Sidky Pasha whose only friends in the country are the foreign vested interests.

THE FRIENDLY HAND

A Reuter's message from Geneva states that "on the morrow of a severe indictment of the Soviet's political morality in the British House of Commons. Mr. Henderson extended a friendly hand to Mr. Litvinoff" at the session of the Laegue's Commission on European Union. The British Foreign Minister assured the Soviet delegates that he "must banish the thought that members of the League were plotting a war against the Soviet." M. Litvinoff, an expert and experienced diplomat, must have met this assuranee in equally felicitous terms but concrete proofs will be demanded by the Soviet that the policy persisted in by certain Western Powers of treating it as a "pariah" is being given up for one of reconciliation The British Tories are clamouring for the repudiation of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement and even in America there are politicians who favour the continuance of the economic blockade against the Soviet.

Trifles

Mr. Sastri forecasts that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Lancashire during his trip to England. Not for popularising Takli, I suppose!

• • • •

Opposing the Land Tax Bill in the House of Commons, Sir John Simon said that he saw no reason why a man should be taxed because he had acquired lands. For all appearances, it looks like a threat of no-tax campaign.

• • • •

The Daily Mail Blue Book on the Indian Crisis is the latest enterprize of Lord Rothermere. As a matter of fact, it is neither a "blue book" nor "white paper" but a half-baked treatise on "How to spend a penny and save India for Empire". The proceeds will, of course, go to "Save-India-campaign-fund".

• • •

A retired civilian evidently upset by the turn of events in India writes in the "Planter's Journal". "Anybody knowing the Indian is aware, that when he is in a position to do so, he will get his uncles, brothers, nephews and cousins into all jobs he can possibly squeeze them into."

• • • • •

Why blame the poor Indians? The European has his own "in-laws" to be provided for. If you draw a genaeological tree, you will find that some of the present members of the "steel frame" are lineal descendents of the "British Nabobs" of John Company Days. It ill suits gate-crashers to complain of squeezing!

• • • •

Pleading for the retrenchment of travelling allowances, the "Indian Daily Mail" says that Malabar Hill is as good as Mahableshwar. That does not take you far, since officials will legitimately claim "Hill allowance" for Malabar Hill under C. S. R.

• • • •

Hairdessers opine that trade depression results in bald head and grey hairs. But this is the natural qualification for contesting for a seat in the Council of State!

• • • •

"If Swaraj is to mean the disappearance of beautiful clothes, men will sigh as aesthetes and rejoice as husbands" says a leader-writer in a contemporary. If the writer can clear his mind of khaddarphobia, he will find that the effect will be quite the contrary.

• • • •

None is a greater expert in fashions than Lady Willingdon. If she has gone for mauve colour Khadi, there will be a sartorial epidemic resulting in a raid of Khadi Bhandars. Naturally men will rejoice as aesthetes and sigh as husbands!

• • • • •

If the writer is not yet convinced that Khadi can be as beautiful as foreign draperies, let him try it with orange colour sari. As an aesthete he will rejoice, but as a husband he will have to find the cash.

• • • •

Reports from Calicut state that liquor pickets are ill-treated by toddy-shop keepers and that a toddy vendor took away the gold bangles from the hands of a picket. Is pick-pocketing a counter-move against picketing?

• • • • •

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave a ruling that the ex-King of Spain should be referred to as King Alfonso. Questioned where he was King of, the Speaker replied that the title "king" did not imply that its owner was king of anywhere. I bow to the ruling of the chair lest I come under Foreign Relations Ordinance.

• • • •

Is the island of Ceylon sinking? This is the question which is hotly discussed in leading Ceylonese newspapers. Evidently Ceylon is feeling the weight of Council boycott.

• • • •

Commander Kenworthy: What is holding up the resumption of the Round Table Conference?

Answer: Resumption!

VAIN HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS.

IMPLICATIONS OF SIR MANUBHAI'S SPEECH

(By Prof. G. R. Abhyanker.)

III*

There are certain unwarranted assertions in the recent speech of Sir Manubhai regarding Indian Princes and Federation which deserve passing notice. Sir Manubhai says: "To His Majesty the King Emperor, the ideal of federation does the signal service of laying for ever the spectre of independence which Indian Princes true to their tacties as friends and allies will never encourage." In the first place His Majesty had very little to do with the ideal of federation. It was conceived and brought about after the joint deliberations of the Round Table Conference. The ideal was accepted by His Majesty's Government after it was decided upon by the members of the Round Table Conference. Secondly even if there be the ideal of federation, there would be still some people thinking of independence as in such a vast pobulation of 3 crores of souls, there must be some who may think of independence. This talk of independence even before the Round Table Conference did not frighten anybody. Sir Manubhai's remarks therefore in this connection are without point.

UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTION.

Further, Sir Manubhai observes: 'To the Princes themselves it promises to be of service of pricking the bubble of undefined paramountcy or residuary rights which the Political Department has sought always to preserve and to perpetuate as a weapon that refuses definition and is still useful as a sword of Damocles to come down upon when other arguments avail them not." This is an unfounded assumption. The Princes have done their best to sever their connection with the federal government so far as paramountcy is concerned. They have by their own consent shown their willingness to be under a Viceroy and an "irresponsible" Political Secretary and Political Department. Paramountcy, therefore, would remain praamount as observed by the Butler Committee. The undefined residuary rights would remain intact and would be enforced more recklessly than now as the Viceroy no longer will be associated with the cabinet of the future, since the function of a Viceroy is to be divorced from that of the Governor-General under a statutory provision.

VAIN HOPE

The hope of the Princes that they would be able to prick the bubble of undefined parmaountcy is vain and misconceived. On the contrary, the hold of the Political Department would be still stronger and still unrestricted since it would not be tempered by association with the democratic Central Government. The theory of direct relations with Crown which the Princes sedulously preached and which is accepted by His Majesty's Government would prove mere disastrous to the Princes in the end. They will surely rue the day as under misguided advice they have been committed to a suicidal policy. If on the other hand the Princess had not distrusted their own country-men and had given their consent to paramountcy remaining in the federal government, the undefined residuary powers would have been reduced to definite maxims and the Political Department would, along with other Departments, have been made responsible to the legislature and its uncontrolled vagaries would have been successfully checked. The Princess by their own doing have tried to perpetuate their own servitude under the Political Department and the future federation without the power of paramouncty vested in it would bring them abseolutely no relief The rule of an "irresponsible" Vicerov dissociated from the "responsible" government of the fu-

(Continued on page 5.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 8th and 14th respectively.

APPEAL TO INDIA'S YOUTH.

BE PREPARED.

(By GWYNETH FODEN).

LONDON, May 8.

Does India realise that delays and dalliance on her part will only forward the policy of her enemies and leave her at the end of this coming Conference in a far less tenable position than that she occupies now? This same dalliance was one of the great faults of the Irish character and gave the then British Government many loopholes to escape fulfilment of pledges or obligations.

DIE-HARD PROPAGANDA.

At all costs the patriotic enthusiasm of the youth of India must be maintained in order that the driving force of public opinion may urge on the time-serving politicians. And it has become urgently necessary that some antidote should be provided against the active propaganda of the Die-hards, who grudge in their cause neither time, money nor energy. To-day, the Die-hards have published a booklet on India of over 40 pages at the low cost of a penny. The same sort of propaganda was carried on in Ireland, but the Irish retaliated by sparing neither money nor brains in selecting their best men to organise a very successful counter-campaign throughout Europe. I have consistently urged in the past, and shall continue to do so, how essential it is for India to realise that she must concentrate on Indian propaganda by Indians in Europe.

The solidarity of the youth of India is her greatest national asset. It would be a tragedy and the death-blow to her hopes of Independence, if communal troubles and discontent were to break up this great force and vitiate its energies in civil war. India owes everything to the heroism of her youth: their names will go down in imperishable honour in the history of India. Their solidarity must be conserved.

KEEP TO THE GOAL.

If India surrenders the aim of Independence the disillusionment in India will be bitter and the sense of injustice deep. If India had agreed to fight out her own salvation on her own ground, the situation would hardly be more tragic. Such a betrayal would, I am sure, be universally felt and I believe that the public would repudiate the terms the national leaders had made on their behalf. A dangerous revulsion of feeling would take place all over India; her youth would be filled with horror at the treachery against their hope and desert the leaders to find fresh ones of stronger determination.

The treaty will mean the collapse of India. The minorities holding that nothing is so bad that it might not be worse, may be content; statesmanship, always on the side of the minorities, may be satisfied but the effect on India herself would be disastrous.

It is generally feared that the terms of the Treaty that Mahatma Gandhi might be willing to accept will not be agreeable to Jawaharlal Nehru and his youthful followers. Let us hope that there will be no repetition of the tragedy of Ireland in this respect. At least 90 per cent. of the people of Ireland agreed to the terms of the Treaty, but Mr. De Valera and his followers, the Republicans, thought otherwise Two years wasted in Ireland in civil war after the Peace Treaty was signed; two years that might have been spent by Ireland in consolidating her position and in setting her house in order.

The position in India is not quite the same, but the example is there to show her people the dangers in which they stand. If the opinion of the politically-minded Indians, the youth of India, is against the policy of her leaders—a policy which may involve compromise and surrender of independence—such opinion must be expressed now, and expressed unanimously. After the forthcoming discussions will be too late for such repudiation to do anything but plunge India into civil war.

THE COMING MAN.

It is already rumoured here that while Mahatma Gandhi may be the man of the moment, Jawaharlal Nehru is the Coming Man. The world outside India will have to recognise his political genius, his powerful personality, his burning eloquence—I know for I have heard him speak—which has a certain distinction of style, and it will also have to acknowledge the powerful fact that he has the you-

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Cheap And Petty.

The Deputy Commissioner Sahib Bahadur who is also the Chairman of the lucky Naini Tal Municipal Board was out to vindicate "Prestige" by seeking to put the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi in their proper place. He refused permission for a meeting on the flats "on the ground that the flats had already been let to the Gymkhana Club for the season on rent". The ground for refusal was ridiculously flimsy as the ultimate upshot shows. That the Sahib Bahadur should have adopted a gratuitously cheap and petty attitude towards the man who is admittedly India's greatest son reveals mentality—by no means uncommon among bureaucrats—obstinately and even insolently refuses to face the fact that the days of domination by Indian "masters" over Indians are gone. We wish it were possible for the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal to take a lesson at least from his chief Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Simon Won't Go Back.

Sir John Simon would oppose the Land Tax proposals in Parliament. He saw no reason why a man should be taxed because he had acquired land. This unfortunate conflict between Sir John's vision and reasons for taxing land values is, however, a recent development. The suggestion is part of the Liberal Programme formulated a long time ago, with Sir John Simon as a party to it. It is the Liberal's very own. But times change effecting sometimes a corresponding metamorphosis among men, a metamorphosis which, in certain cases, goes beyond all recognition save through direct contrast. Once upon a time Sir John Simon was implacably and uncompromisingly a "Wee Free" Liberal. He would have nothing to do with a wobbling Lloyd George. Co-alition with the Tories was, to him, a sin that was utterly unredeemable. The very thought of it would scandalise him. But to-day he is happy only in the company of the Tories. The urgent instinct of political self-preservation has triumphed over political principles. Having acquired Spen Valley with Tory help and trusting to Tory help for keeping his hold, on it, it would be no wonder if Sir John Simon the erstwill unprefixed Liberal "saw no reason why a man should be taxed" with his principles.

Congressmen And Khaddar.

Replying to a query whether a Congress voter can take part in voting if he is not a habitual wearer of khadi, Mahatma Gandhi says in "Young India" that his answer to the question is an emphatic 'no'. That opinion is due to the Congress constitution itself, which lays down that every Congress member must be a habitual wearer of khaddar. The right way to honour this rule is for a Congressman to wear khaddar exclusively at all times, though the penalty for the breach of the rule is only that a Congressman who breaks the rule forfeits the privileges of Congress membership such as voting at any Congress meeting or elections. We trust the rule will be scrupulously enforced at the ensuing Congress elections in Bombay and elsewhere. It is not enough for a Congressman to boycott foreign cloth and wear Swadeshi mill cloth. He must be a habitual wearer of genuine khaddar.

Father Elwin Spins.

Speaking of the habitual use of khaddar by Indians, we are happy to learn that the members of the Christa Seva Sangha habitually wear "a simple habit of white khaddar as a sign of their desire to be identified with India, their own or adopted motherland and in token of the life of brahmacharya which they lead." Father Elwin, a prominent member of the Sangh and the adthor of the excellent pamphlet. "Christ and Satyagraha," says in a letter to Mirabehn (Miss Slade), part of which is published in "Young India", that he made it a principle to spend three hours on Good Friday in his cell spinning, when the "charkha seemed to be the dual symbol of our union with the poor and our union with God." The time that many people fritter away in frivolous gossip, aimeiss reading, questionable recreations anl futile demonstrations can be more profitably spent in spinning.

STORMY CORPORATION MEETING.

—:o:—

President Accused Of Abdicating His Power

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRE BRIGADE MEN

Mohanlal Desai's Proposition For Inquiry Carried

There was a regular crop of points of order at the Special meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday and they were discussed "ad nauseam" with the result that the real subject of the meeting was thrown into the background. The work before the meeting was the consideration of a resolution and an amendment moved at the previous meeting on the subject of the disastrous fire which broke out on May 1 in Dhabu Street near Bhendi Bazar resulting in a tremendous loss to property. Mr. Mohanlal Desai had moved a resolution asking the Commissioner to investigate into the various allegations made against the conduct of the Bombay Fire Brigademen and report to the Corporation.

To that Dr. Vora had moved an amendment asking for the appointment of a special committee of the Corporation to inquire into the allegations, examine the officers and take such steps in the matter as might be deemed expedient.

The Municipal Commissioner had raised a point of order that the clause in the amendment giving authority to the Committee to examine the Municipal officers was out of order since it was an internal administrative affair absolutely within the competence of the Commissioner.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION.

The President was reading to the House the legal opinion of the Advocate-General of Bombay when he was interrupted by a host of members who took serious objection to the procedure.

PRESIDENT ABDICATING HIS AUTHORITY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta maintained that the President had no power to force somebody else's opinion on the House. It was President's function to give his opinion on the points of order raised in the House. In reading the Advocate-General's opinion the President was abdicating his own authority. President had ample powers given by the law. He had every right to exercise them but certainly he could not force on the House an opinion of a stranger—which opinion was not called for by the House. He argued that the President, in reading the legal opinion, was reducing his own authority and was perhaps muzzling the House. The procedure sought to be adopted by the President was unfair to the House, unfair to himself and unfair to the Municipal Act.

HIS EXPLANATION.

President, explaining his position said he was of opinion that the clause in question was not in order but as it was of vital importance he thought it necessary to consult legal opinion. He was reading legal opinion only with a view to enlighten the House on the reasons for which he was going to rule the clause out of order.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Give it as your own opinion and not as Advocate-General's. You may arm yourself with anybody's opinion but the House had nothing to do with anybody's opinion except the President's.

Commissioner: Is it not a practice of this House to consult legal opinion when intricate legal issues are involved? I don't see in this any encroachment upon the rights of the House.

President: I still say that the clause 2 of the amendment is not in order.

HOUSE HAS NOT BEEN CONSULTED.

Dr. Deshmukh: You have not taken the permission of the House whether to consult legal opinion or not. The House is perfectly unconcerned about the legal opinion consulted by the President. You have consulted legal opinion on your own initiative.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji: I don't agree with the Commissioner that President should consult legal opinion for the purpose of giving a ruling on a point of order. Surely it will lead to bad consequences.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Like this the President can, whenever he chooses, block the business of the House on the plea of consulting Counsel's opinion.

President: The Commissioner is entitled to consult legal opinion for which no sanction is required.

Dr. Deshmukh: Who has obtained the legal opinion in this case? President or the Commissioner?

President: The Commissioner. If the House does not wish to hear it, I will not force it. The legal opinion merely supports the view which I have taken from the beginning.

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla: I can suggest a way out of this legal tangle. We can ask a report on the allegations from the Commissioner and if after that we still think it desirable to appoint a Committee, nothing can prevent us from doing so.

A SURPRISING PROCEDURE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman expressed surprise at the extraordinary turn which the debate had taken. It was not the first time, he said, that the allegations were made against the officers of the Corporation. The proper course for these officers was to face these allegations not by obstructing the enquiry but by co-operating in it. He did not approve of the attitude taken by the Commissioner in the matter. It was an obligatory duty of the Corporation to see that life and property of citizens were safeguarded.

Dr. Deshmukh: It has now become usual with the Commissioner to raise points of order with a view to block business. He is misguiding the President also.

President: I am able to look after myself. (Laughter).

Dr Deshmukh: According to the Act, the Commissioner may take legal opinion. The other day you said that you were going to take legal opinion. You cannot force Commissioner's opinion on the House.

TO THE RESCUE OF COMMISSIONER.

Mr. H. P. Mody: I don't know what my friends on the other side mean by brow-beating the Commissioner.

Dr. Deshmukh: What is the other side?

Mr. Mody: The meaning of the English language is clear. My submission is only this. Either the point raised was legal and correct or not. If it is legal no arguments will take it out of that position.

NO DESIRE TO SHELVE INQUIRY.

The Commissioner said he had no intention of taking part in the discussion at that stage but since his conduct had been challenged it was proper for him to explain his position. The Municipal Act gave him certain powers but he had never exercised them in a manner which would prejudice the powers of the House. In fact, in this particular instance he had himself devised means to meet the wishes of the House. He had suggested the way in which the enquiry should be carried on. There was no desire on his part to shelve the inquiry at all.

Dr. Vora then made a statement withdrawing his amendment. In the absence of this amendment, only Mr. Mohanlal's resolution asking the Commissioner to make a report on the allegations remained before the House.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the amendment withdrawn by Dr. Vora minus the clause to which the Commissioner had taken objection. He wanted to know and test whether the Corporation had the power under the Municipal Act to appoint a Committee or not.

The Commissioner again raised a point of order. He admitted that his original point of order was in respect of Clause 2 of the amendment but even as the amendment stood now it was out of order since it encroached upon the rights and powers which in the Act were his.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the amendment and replied to the point of order.

CAT OUT OF BAG.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he was glad that the cat was out of the bag. The Commissioner's objection was to the very appointment of the Committee. If that was so, it was a very serious matter. The Commissioner had no right to anticipate the decision of the Committee.

The President upheld the point made by the Commissioner and ruled the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta out of order.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai's resolution was then put to vote and declared carried.

Vain Hopes And Expectations

(Continued from page 4.)

ture is bound to lead to greater demoralisation of the position of Princes.

WRONG SURMISE.

Sir Manubhai therefore is practising self-deception in indulging in this imaginary result. Sir Manubhai says: "To the subjects of Indian States federation opens the door to participation in the federal income and benefits of taxation which will hereafter require their concurrence and consent as well."

This is a pure hallucination emanating from the fertile brain of an old State servant The question of federal finance is not yet considered. but by joining the federation the States are now stopped from claiming any contribution from the income derived from matters of common concern. Federal income perhaps may be swallowed by federal expenditure and we are afraid that there would not only be no financial gain to Indian States people but there is a chance of their being subjected to additional taxation to meet the requirements of a federal government. The hope of participating in the incomes and benefits of the future Federation is simply illusory.

COLD-SHOULDERING STATES' SUBJECTS.

Sir Manubhai further says that the federal taxation would require the consent and concurrence of the States' people. May one ask Sir Manubhai in what manner this concurrence and consent is to be given by the States' people? The outlines of the federation so far made known clearly show that the State representatives in the federal house of legislature are to be purely the nominees of the Princes. How can these nomtnees ever pretend to represent the States' people? Is the ruler of Bikaner prepared to extend the right of representation to the States' people in the federal legislature? As a matter of fact we know that he has been stoutly opposing the idea of giving representation to them. We, therefore, take the liberty of telling Sir Manubhai that no one would be taken in by such sweet phrases. The Princes have been opposing tooth and nail the demand of the States' people to be represented in the federal houses: and so long as this demand is not conceded, to talk that the future federal taxation would require the consent and cuncurrence of the States' people is a travesty of facts and a gross misrepresentation.

Appeal To India's Youth.

(Continued from page 4.)

th of India behind him. Young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Michael Collins of Ireland, and Benito Mussolini have left the older politicians alone and have addressed their appeals when the future and the honour of their native land were at stake to youth. "Youth of the Universities, youth of the workshops, our Motherland is in danger! It is for you to decide." This was Mussolini's appeal to which the youth of Italy responded like magic.

Lately, Jawaharlal Nehru's appeals to the youth of India and to his followers, who are like-minded and inspired have been for new strength and new faith to defend India against foreign aggression. Indians are sick and tired of being a subject race; they want to hold up their heads like men and walk the streets free. That is why Jawaharlal Nehru demands, and rightly so, that India should control her own army.

Doubtless, a revolutionary spirit will show itself in the minds of some of the youth of India as it has done in every great national movement all the world over, but outside spectators must remember that this is only a phase in the inevitable development of a nation. Neither revolutionary infection nor reactionary tendencies can prevent the aspirations of the youth of India from bearing fruit. Perhaps the first symptoms of disaffection will come from the uneasy consciences of the minority who prefer to take the line of least resistance.

Historical parallels have always interested me and that is why I have quoted Ireland and Italy so often and why I think my readers may be interested also.

O Youth of India! work with strong heart, active spirit and clear conscience at creating the future greatness of your Nation, and I believe God will allow you to complete your work in triumph.

Here is a song for the sons of India:—

Mother India, we devote to you
without fear or sorrow
All that we have, our life, our
death;
Receive me, your old son, whose
only crime has been
To believe in the resurrection
of your glory.

"GIRL WHO HAVE NOT COME IN CONTACT WITH ENGLISH SCHOOL MISTRESS"

Velinkar On Composition Of Their Sentences

ARGUMENTS IN SERGEANT CASE

(Continued from Page 1.)

between the people and the poor sepoys also who had to carry lathis with them and occasionally to use them. The case must be approached from this point of view.

He then gave the incidents according to the defence.

Inspector Naden has said that the girls were brought in two batches the first one at about 5 p.m. and the other at about 5-45 p.m. But Mr. Velinkar thought that Naden's memory was not serving him well in the matter. Sub-Inspector Kamat's and Deputy Inspector Macarthy's evidence seemed to be better and Mr. Naden seemed mistaken.

POINT OF IMPORTANCE.

The question of time however mattered little but something would turn up on the question whther they were brought in two batches, because the words that Mackenzie is alleged to have repeated to the first batch are said to have been repeated to the second batch also. This was a point of great importance in the opinion of Mr. Velinkar.

Mr. Velinkar then proceeded to refer some general point and the facts which he wanted to be noted.

On October 27, while the girls arrested on the previous day were being tried before Mr. Khandalawala, Mr. Padhye made certain allegation against some police officers. It must be noted that this Mr. Padhye was not examined.

"AN INCORRESCT STATEMENT."

Mr. Desai:—I object to it. It is an incorrect statement. I wanted to examine Mr. Padhye but you objected to it and so I withdrew.

Mr. Velinkar:—No. No. Mr. Padhye was not put in the witness box.

Mr. Desai:—I again object to it. When I wanted to examine Mr. Padhye you objected to it. Now it does not lie in your mouth to make that statement.

MR. PADHYE NOT CALLED AS WITNESS.

Mr. Velinkar then read out the application that Mr. Padhye had made before Mr. Khandalawala and the remarks that the Magistrate had entered on that application and added that in view of those remarks Mr. Desai did not venture to call in Mr. Padhye as a witness.

On October 27 Mr. Padhye put in an application but he said that for want of compiete information he could not file a regular complant.

LEILA SYED'S FATHER.

More than a month passed and a formal complaint was made only on November 29. But that was not by Sardesai, nor by a girl nor even by Mr. Padhye. It was made by Leila Syed's father.

IN YERAWDA.

The girls after their conviction were taken to Yerawda and kept in the same Ward where they had every opportunity to meet each other and to recount and even to rehearse the words alleged to have been used by the accused. The case did not come up till May 16, Saturday last, although the girls were let off from prison in March. It had been proved that Leila was friend of the two Desai girls and used to meet them. Mr. Syed was not examined by the prosecution.

Mr. Desai.—I did not examine him because the court suggested that he was the formal complainant and so he should not be put in as a witness.

"IMPROVING THEIR EVIDENCES".

Mr. Velinkar then proceeded to show the evidence that the four girls gave and said that while Leila and Sardesai were examined on Saturday he had to examine Rohini on Tuesday as the court did not sit on Sunday and Monday. On putting a few questions to Rohini on Tuesday he could see that a schoolmaster was abroad tutoring the girls and improving their evidence.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

"BADLY EDUCATED GIRL"!

When the court met after lunch Mr. Velinkar, proceeded with his address. Coming to the exact words attributed to the accused, namely, "Oh there are so many misses and I am a bachelor. I can get one. Oh pretty, lovely, sweet misses, what can I say" Mr. Velinkar said that if these words were studied the court will come to the conclusion that this was not language of an Englishman at all. But these words appeared on the face of them to be nothing else but a sort of composition of a badly educated Indian school girl and one that has not come into contact with an English school mistress.

"SERGEANT'S BANTERING MANNER."

Mr. Velinkar submitted that the words that were used and on which this edifice had been erected were the words uttered by Seageant Mackenzie to the effect that they (the girls) should not spoil their pretty faces either by chaffing the police or by asking them to pack off from India. Apparently these girls had no sense of humour and what was said in a bantering manner had been exaggerated.

Proceeding Counsel observed that unfortunately all the girls had been caught telling lies. These were deliberate lies. First of all there was discrepancy as regards the time when a certain paper on which the words uttered by the accused were written down. Lila said that this was done at 3.30 a.m. on the morning of October 27 while Krishnakumari said that all the girls woke up after the midnight incident and they thought over the matter and wrote the paper.

Counsel characterised the evidence of the girls in regard to what happened in the Charge Room as untrustworthy and argued that if half of their story was found untrue by the court the rest of the story must also be suspect.

He explained why Sergeant Mackenzie went into the lock up at that hour of the night. If it was proved that he went there in the discharge of his duties no inference could be drawn against him.

Continuing Counsel asked the Magistrate to put himself the question why should a respectable sergeant go up to the cell where ladies were kept in the middle of the night and ask such questions. Why should Vichare ask questions about the bugs and insult his own countrywomen by asking them to come out to sleep? To him the whole story looked very improbable.

GIRLS SUMMON A "COUNCIL OF WAR"

Counsel added "Here is a collection of young girls between the ages of 18 and 20 and girls who had if I may say so great ill-will towards the police because not only were they arrested but because of the lathi charges and the sergeants helping in these charges. They wanted the police to get into truble. What did they do? They held a 'Council of War" at the dead of night, put their heads together and conjured up a story and lest they might forget the story they put it down on a piece of paper, and they rehearse and memorise it."

In conclusion Mr. Velinkar observed that the charge was one which in an ordinary case is certainly serious but in the case of an officer and sergeant and certainly in the case of a man who is the investigating constable it was still more serious and the court must approach the case and deal with it without having regard as to what the consequences of the judgment will be.

MR. DESAI ARGUES THE CASE

Mr. B. T. Desai, counsel for the complainant, then addressed the court. He briefly narrated the case for the prosecution and said that on the 26th October at about 8-30 a.m. the 4 ladies who had given evidence along with 18 others were arrested on the Azad Maidan and they were taken to the Esplanade lock-up. They were put in different cells and at about 7 p.m. on that evening they were taken to the charge room in two separate batches. The first batch was the batch consisting of Miss Lila Sayad and other girls. In the charge room they found Sergeant Mackenzie, Sub-Inspector, Kamat and Mr. Macanthy and while the names of the ladies were being taken down the first accused seeing that there were many unmarried girls made certain offensive remarks. But Mr. Desai submitted with regard to this particular incident no charges had been framed against the accused and the defence had simply wasted time in bringing evidence bearing on this point."

"WITNESS WERE TELLING THE TRUTH"

As to the actual words uttered by the accused there was no question that these words were insulting and that whoever used them did so with the intention of causing insult. So that if it was proved that these words were uttered the intention of the accused was also established. All the ladies agreed on the point that their names and ages were asked. Finding that out of the 12 ladies there were many misses, the accused made most unwarranted remarks. On this point none of the ladies were shaken even though they were cross-examined at great length by Mr. Velinkar and this proved that the witnesses were telling the truth and the defence had failed in their attempt to disprove it.

"POLICE WERE EXCITED"

Mr. Desai submitted that on the morning of October 26 as there had been a flag salutation ceremony the police were all ready for action and were excited. It was in evidence that about 600 armed policemen were lodged in the compound of the Esplanade police Station. There were several police officers armed with sticks and revolvers and everybody was looking out for something as they expected trouble. This was the state of the police mind throughout the whole day. It was clear from the evidence of Inspector Naden that the lathi charges lasted for a considerable time. Upto 12 noon all the officers were in a state of excitement. Again in the evening a meeting was held on the Azad Maidan. So that their attention was rivetted more on the happenings outside the Police Station rather than inside the Police Station. They were not likely to remember what happened in the Police Station on that day in that state of feeling and therefore their evidence could not be believed.

"USUAL PRACTICE NOT FOLLOWED"

He next drew the attention of the court to the fact that the usual procedure of taking down the names of arrested persons before putting them into the cells was not followed in this instance. The reason assigned was that the Police did not know how many of them would be prosecuted. Mr. Desai's submission was that the ladies must have been brought to the Charge Room after Inspector Naden made up his mind to charge them. Inspector Naden corroborated the evidence that they were asked to come to the Charge Room at 7 p.m. Inspector Naden's evidence must be believed as against that of Messrs. Kamat and Macarthy.

"WILD ASPERSONS AGAINST LADIES"

Proceeding Mr. Desai commented on the wild aspersions made against respectable ladies by the defence. It was suggested that they gave wrong names and addresses to the police in the Charge Room. On examination this was found to be absolutely without foundation. In the station diary not a single names was scapped. All the names were written legibly and no address were corrected. So far as the incident in the Charge Room was concerned Mr. Desai held that the evidence of the girls remained unchallenged and it had been proved beyond doubt that the first accused did make the offensive remarks. The defence first tried to contradict the evidence of the ladies by raising the point that they were not put in different cells and secondly that they were brought together and not in batches in the charge room.

"WHO WERE TELLING LIES?"

The evidence of Superintendent Home and Inspector Naden was clear on the point that the ladies were brought to the charge room in batches. But Mr. Velinkar was trying to get over the point by saying that Inspector Naden might have made a mistake. Mr. Desai asked "Why should Mr. Naden be wrong? Why not Messrs. Kamat and Macarthy are telling lies",

MIDNIGHT INCIDENT IN THE CELL

Continuing Mr. Desai said that the defence should have adduced move evidence in respect of the midnight incident in the cell but instead the defence had gone out of its way to vilify maliciously the complainant and the other girls. One of the suggestions was that the ladies had a particular kind of imagination. Mr. Desai asserted that there was no shame in possessing a lively imagination. He would be no man if he had no imagisation but to possess a lively imagination was certainly better. But the defence advanced the absurd theory that because these girls had lively imagination and because they joined the civil disobedience movement, therefore they were against constables and sergeants and they would stoop so low as to fabricate false evidence. Such an argument Mr. Desai said was not worthy of consideration. It reminded me of an adage when a solicitor had instructed from his client to pour abuses on the opposite party because he had no case.

"INSULTING WORDS."

Alluding to the midnight incident at the cell where the ladies were locked up Mr. Desai asked what business had the police officer to stand at midnight in front of the cell where these young and unprotected girls were lodged. The sergeant first takes into to his head to address Miss Lila and then when there is no reply he gets bolder. He also took exception to the words uttered by Vichare in Marathi "Kai Ho. Tumhala Dhenkun Chavtakal." Are the bugs biting you). Certainly these words were insulting and any Maharashtrian would say that these words were highly insulting. "Kai Ho" was a familiar Marathi expression and a policeman was not expected to address a lady in that familiar fashion. Mr. Desai was surprised at Mr. Velinkar who said that there was no insult in the words "Are the bugs biting you." The words may be innocent in themselves but in certain circumstances they are insulting. "Will you come to a drive?" was an innocent expression but if Mr. Velinkar addressed the same expression to a lady probably he will earn a reward, said Mr. Desai. (Laughter). He added there was no greater insult than the words uttered by the accused.

Mr. Desai further submitted that the words uttered by the accused were so simple that they did not need any effort to memorise. Mr. Velinkar had put a stanza from a poem to the witness but it ran into four sentences. He submitted that even Mr. Velinkar would not be able to repeat from memory four sentences and he could remember even the letters "B. P. C. C." (Laughter).

"MOST POWERFUL EVIDENCE."

Mr. Desai then referred to the fact that the very next morning a complaint was made before the Magistrate and there was the Judicial clerk's evidence on this point. After Mr. Padhye had made a verbal complaint the sergeant concerned was sent for and he was identified and the Magistrate had made a note to this effect. This was most powerful and logical circumstantial evidence which the court must consider.

Mr. Desai had not concluded his address when the court adjourned till Friday.

MIDNIGHT RAID ON HOUSE

Dacoits Chased By Villagers

MUSHIGANJ OUTRAGE

MUNSHIGANJ, (Dacca) May 18.

A dacoit is reported to have been killed and two others captured when retreating from the House of Babu Radhika Mohan Gope of Fegnasar in the course of a scuffle with the villagers who chased them.

The dacoits, about 25 in number armed with various deadly weapons, raided the house at about mid-night on May 16 and entered the main room by forcing open the door. They assaulted the inmates, rifled the iron safe and were on their way back with over Rs. 2,000 in cash and jewellery when they were pursued by the villagers. Some of the latter are also reported to have received injuries and one of them is in the local hospital at present.

The body of the alleged dacoit who has been killed has been brought to Munshiganj for a 'post mortem' examination.—A. P.

Burma Rebellion Trial

DISCHARGED ACCUSED STILL RETAINED IN CUSTODY

RANGOON, May 21.

In the case in which 49 persons were charged with waging war against the King, now being heard before the Special Tribunal, here the prosecution case has closed. Eight accused have been discharged so far as this case is concerned, but the Tribunal has remanded them to custody to enable the authorities to investigate further charges against them on evidence not considered ro not received as yet.

The trial of the remaining 41 accused has been adjourned to Tuesday.—A.P.

COURT INSPECTOR ASSAULTED

Revolver Snatched Away

MYMENSINGH, May 21

Hemchandra Ukil, Court Inspector, while returning home last evening, was struck with iron rods from behind, and as he fell, his revolver was taken away. An orderly coming to his rescue was severely assaulted. It is reported that the police searched outgoing trains and several houses and arrested two persons including Benoyendra Roy, who was recently discharged after detention for some months in jail.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Weekly Weather Report Slightly Unfavourable

75 P. C. CROP PLANTED

Shorts Covering Despite Weakness In Stocks

The U. S. Weekly Government Weather Report is slightly unfavourable. The weather is too cool and is retarding germination. Nearly 75 per cent. area of the cotton Belt is planted. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street, but short covering resulted in a sharp rally. There are no visible signs of fresh buying, but operators are anxiously awaiting weather developments.

Bombay, May 21.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on weakness of Wall Street and again advanced on covering by shorts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 22 points and finally closed at a rise of 17 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 9.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 22 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 pts. to 9.06c.

Business was smaller yesterday in Liverpool but a belated liquidation was still coming in. Market showed more resitrency due to short covering and trade and reactionary buying, helped by unfavourable weather report and also by strong United States of America Stock Market. The market closed steady at a rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.01d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points. Sakel Egyptian prices improved 8 to 5 points.

The Alexandria market was weak and prices closed at 9 decline of 50 to 16 points for Sakels and Uppers respectively.

REVISED CROP REPORT.

The U. S. Government in their revised report state that the revised cotton acreage for 1930 under cultivation on July 1st was 4,60,78,000 acres. The area picked was 4,50,91,000 acres and yield per acre is 147.7 lbs. Total cotton production for 1930 is put down at 1 39.32,000 bales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Acreage.	Production.	Yield.
1930-31	46,078,000	13,932,000	147.7
1929-30	47,067,000	14,328,000	155
1928-29	46,946,000	14,478,000	152.8
1927-28	41,905,000	12,956,000	154.8
1926-27	48,730,000	17,977,000	182.6

The Census Bureau report on the 8th December, 1930 showed acreage 45,218,000, production 14,243,000 bales and yield per acre was 150.8 lbs.

The figures issued yesterday are final and for aall calculations they are to be taken into consideration.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that in Texas the cotton crop has made fairly good progress while in Oklahoma the weather has been warm and favourable. In Arkansas growth has been slow, but conditions show signs of improvement in the central States and Georgia. In the other eastern States the weather has been warmer and helpful.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Weekly weather report favourable but heavy rains since compilation.

New York.—Declined early on Commission Houses liquidation. Rallied on short covering. Weekly weather generally favourable.

New York:—Natural reaction on covering by shorts. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Planting making good progress. 75 per cent. completed. Would rather sell than buy

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 20th instant:—

12-20 p.m.: Between mid-night and day-light continued rains Central Belt. Weather too cool.

9-03 p.m.: Market advanced on better New York, better stocks, further rains and too cool. Better feeling Manchester.

Weekly Government Weather Report:— Slightly unfavourable, too cool retarding germination.

Reuter's cable: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on the weakness of Wall Street and again advanced on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (expected) equal to 4.99.

Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 182, equal to 4.15.

Difference 84 pts. equal to Rs. 37.

New York July (close) 9.30 equal to 4.65.

Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 182 equal to 4.15.

Difference 50 pts. equal to Rs. 22.

Liverpool—New York:

(At Liverpool close) July 69, October 58 (American points).

N. Y. July highest 9.31 plus .21. N. Y. July lowest 9.10 —.01.

N. Y. October highest 9.64 (opening), lowest 944 (2-08 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 20.

July	9.30 plus .19
October	9.62 plus .18
December	9.82 plus .18
January	9.92 plus .17
March	10.13 plus .21
Middling Spot	9.30 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 20.

May	9.22 plus .22
July	9.30 plus .19
Middling Spot	9.06 plus ..19

New York, May 20.

New York:—10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	9.26
October	9.60
December	9.80

New York Noon Call.

May	9 .04
July	9.21
October	9.57

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 20.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent Nil.

Day's exports to Great Britain 13,000 blaes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 20.

	opening	closing.
May	4.87	4.93 plus .02
June		4.96 plus .02
July	4.93	4.99 plus .02
August		5.03 plus 02
September		5.06 plus .02
October	5.05	5.10 plus .02
November		5.13 plus .02
December		5.17 plus .02
January	5.16	5.21 plus .02
February		5.25 plus .02
March	5.24	5.29 plus .02
April		5.32 plus .01
May		5.36 plus .01
Middling Spot		5.01 —

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 20.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.

Sales for Export 300 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 20.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple).	3.81
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.01
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple).	4.21
Oomra, Good	3.19
Oomra, Fully Good	3.39
Oomra, Fine	3.59
Bengal, Good	2.97
Bengal, Fully Good	3.12
Bengal, Fine	3.27
Scinde, Fully Good	3.12
Scinde, Fine	3.27
Scnde, Superfine	3.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sakellaridis, May	7.81
July	7.89
Septemder	8.05
October	8.12
November	8.17
January	8.32
March	8.45
F.G.F. Spot	8.05

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd „	21	4	0
Silver Ready	43	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	0	0
Silver 2nd „	42	10	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, May 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/14 Highest Rs. 33/2 Closing Rs. 33/

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/8 Highest Rs. 33/11 Lowest Rs. 33/7 Closing Rs. 33/10

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/ Closing Rs. 31/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 31/11 Highest Rs. 32/ Closing Rs. 31/14

NO POSTAGE.

Our constituents are hereby informed that **we have no Agent in Poona.**

All orders for Waterproofs therefore should be sent to our Bombay Office direct and which will be executed free of postal and Railway charges.

Thus will avoid all middle men profits.

Do not be misled by local dealers.
See our name label before buying.

K. C. MARROTT, THE INDIA'S PREMIER WATERPROOF HOUSE,
187, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Disturbances Depress Burma Shares

Bombay, May 21.

The share market opened steady but owing to lack of confidence prices declined in Mill shares. The disturbances in Burma are influencing, liquidation of Bombay Burma shores. The weakness of this scrip was the principal cause of the easier tendency displayed by the market to-day. Alcock were easy and Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 21.

Bombay Dyeing 685; 82; 85; 81 82
Century 232; 31-14; 30
Colaba 102
Crescent 68
Fazul 380; 76; 75-10
Indore 355;
Madhowji 25
Nagpur 335; 31; 30
New Great 146; 45
Pearl 233; 29-31
Simplex 62
Swadeshi 268; 66
Burma 427; 21-23; 20
Hydro 105-10; 5
Tram 114-6; 14-1
Deff. 275; 73
Ord. 21-6 12: 2: 4; 2
Bundi 13; 12-14
India 157
Katni Ord. 157; 56-14
Alcock 183; 79-6

MILLS.

Bombay, May 21

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	682-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	230
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	330
100 Colaba	102-8
100 Cooria	147-8
100 Crescent	68-12
250 Currim.	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	376-10
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore Malwa	355
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
10 Kastoorchand	7-14
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	133-2
250 Laxmi	900
100 Madhowji	25-0
50 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	512-8
50 Myscre	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	145
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabhani	136-4
100 Parel	231-4
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1870
250 Simplex	62-8
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	266-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577- 8
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-4
50-25 Central	14-10
£10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1057-8
500 Imnerial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	81-4
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-14
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	157-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	645
10 Katni	156-14
10 Punjab P.	8-11
10 Punjab	8
100 Punjab	7-14
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	7/8
15 New India	16-8
200-100 Oriental	1645
10 Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	572-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-1
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	105-0
1000 Tata Power P.	1087-8
1000 Tata Power	413-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	797-8
100 Amritsar Patti	110
100 Central Provinces	77
100 Dho. Barramati	87
100 Gujrat	50
90 Mandra Bhom.	60
500 Tapti Valley	620

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-8
30 Tata Steel D.	273-12
75 Tata Steel	21-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	179-6
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	181-4
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-12
125 Bom. Burma Old	420-0
50 Bom. Burma New	159-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	141-4
15 Scindia	6-12-0
3-1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	62-6-6
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-9-0

FOREIGN PRODUCE-MARKETS.

Bombay, May 21.

Liverpool Wheat:
May s. 4/6d. uncanged.
July s. 4/6d. up 3/8d.
October s. 4/6 3/8d. unchanged.

Chicago Wheat:—
May Dol. 82-1/4 down 1/8.
July Dol. 60-5/8 up 5/8.
September Dol. 60-3/4 up 1/2.

London Linseed:
May/June £8-7-6 unchanged.
Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:
July 10.90 down 2.
August 11.65 up 4.
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:
June/Aug. Sh. 14/7 1/2d. up 4½d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 15/3d. up 1-1/2d.
Market quiet.

New York Sugar:
July 117 down 1.
September 125 down 1.
December 133 down 2.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago):

"Prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports in South-west, but later declined on more favourable weather in North-west and Commission Houses selling. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts. Closed steady."

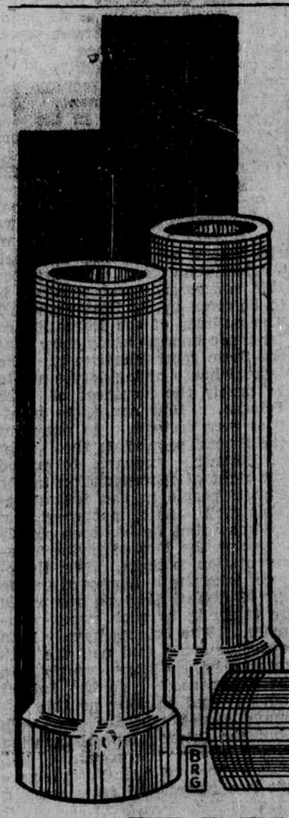
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Think liquidation about over and look for some reaction due unfavourable weather. Wall St. somewhat oversold, but do not look for any sustained advanced in stocks or cotton. Farm Board and co-operatives still hold over 2,000,000 bales spot and "futures," but it is impossible to estimate accurately their holdings in 'futures.' Stabilization Board believed to hold about 1,000,000 bales spot and 'futures.' Total holdings United States probably about 3,000,000 bales half spots and half 'futures.'

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable.

Between Midnight and daybreak Cold Rains over Eastern Belt, Oklohama and West Texas.



KATNI STONEWARE PIPES ARE THE BEST

SUPERGLAZED NON-CRACKING EASY-FITTING & NON-LEAKING

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.,
LAXMI BUILDING, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 21.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York futures, the local market opened at RR. 180/8 for Broach J./A. delivery. There was some selling by local operators on privats bearish advices and prices declined to Rs. 179/12. At this level prices refused to decline and increased covering resulted in some improvement.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 7 points and rates improved to Rs. 181/8 but later on Liverpool was 4 points up which encourage selling and prices declined to Rs. 178/8. There was a sharp rally towards the close and prices were as under at 5-30 p.m.

Broach A/M. 171/4
Broach J/A. 179/12
New Broach A/M. 194
Oomra May 156
Oomra July 159
New Oomra D/J. 166
Bengal May 146
Bengal D/J. 146

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

May	131.80—1.00
August	124.20—0 50
November	z120.10+0.10

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 21.

100 Birla Bros. Miyagaon 179 1/4
600 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 159 1/4
111 Do. Do. 158 1/2
46 Do. Do. 156
200 Do. Miyagaon 175 1/2
150 Do. Vankaner 158
135 Do. Jamjodhpur 158 1/2
100 B. Karshandas Hinganghat 171 1/2
100 Finlay Mill Belari 219
42 Phoenix Mill Dondaicha 153
75 G. G. Kesha & Co Sailu 157 1/2
118 Do. Yeotmal 157 1/2
83 Do. Dharmangaon 161 1/2
71 Do Vankaner 158 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sinds-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	162
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	145
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	153
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	180
Broach F.G.	175
Westerns M.G.	215
Compta Good	225

THE LAST DAY

WHATEVER ELSE YOU DO BY NOON ON THE 23rd MAY, DO THIS FIRST

See the Bombay Millowners' Show Case at Victoria Terminus and study the suggestion for the best use of "Edsul" Fabrics.

ECONOMICAL.
DELIGHTFUL.
STYLISH.
USEFUL.

Retail Sales at

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS' SHOPS

Opposite Greaves Cotton & Co., FORT.	Opposite Richardson & Cruddas, BYCULLA.	Opposite G.I.P. Rly. Institute, PAREL.

For further particulars please write to

E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,

Post Box No. 168, Bombay 1.

Jinja	290
Busoga	305

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, May 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 288/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/ per ton.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5973	18 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	22 „	3 June
Hakone „	10500	....	@1 „
Iyo „	6000	30 May	13 „
Suw „	11000	....	16 „
Tokaiwa „	6972	15 Jun	29 „
Fushimi „	11000	....	@ 30 „
x Kaga „	5860	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 „	14 June
Izuna „	10500	10 June	28 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamer	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 June	16 June
Chichibu „	22000	24 June	30 June

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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A STOR SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
CHEAPEST & BEST.
Available in all Stores.
Sole Agents:—
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Bunder Road, KARACHI.

FREE FREE
SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS.
Apply:—
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30|2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.
Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH
By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL

Monsoon Mail Fast Approaching

PREPARE YOURSELVES

Buy our German-make RABBIT BRAND WATERPROOF COATS

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from Rajas, Nawabs, Government High Officials, Zemindars and Lawyers.

CHELSEA, rubber check-lined. Rs. 6-8

MOSES, best fine rubber-lined. Rs. 7-8

GAZI, Double texture Paramatta. Rs. 12

TILAK, Gaberdine D. T. checklined. Rs. 15-8

READING, D. T. check-lined or plain best Gaberdine. Rs. 17-8

OFFICERS ROYAL TRENCH Two in one and three in one. Rs. 22 to Rs. 35

LADIES, GIRLS and BOYS MACKS JUST ARRIVED.

K. C. MARROTT, INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATERPROOFS.

185-187, HORNBY ROAD, P. O. Box No. 127, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS

May 21.

Baron Ruthen, Brown Calcutta.
Silverlim, Irrwin, Karachi.
Sarvistor, Struth, Jeddah.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.

Varela, Carruthis, Busrah.
Narkunda, Parker, Sydney.
Nuddea, Beeching, Calcutta.

LOADING

May 21.

Steamer, Yamugata Maru for Kobe.
Steamer, Querinba for Karachi.
Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer, Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer, Karagola for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P & O S N Company's steamer, Narkunda, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (4 a.m.) from London with the onward mail of the 5th instant, a general cargo and 69 passengers and hence she will said for Sydney etc. on the same day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT

S S Maloja:—The P & O S N. Company's steamer Maloja, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (4 a. m.) from Sydney. with malls, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Ruthen:—The G T Company's steamer Baron Ruthven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

S S Silvereim:—The Volkart Bros.'s steamer, Silverim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Sarvistan:—The M K Khatale's steamer, Sarvistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N. Company's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nuddea:—The B I S N Company's steamer, Nuddea, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 21.

2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
3 Frienfels, Kharachi, 22-5, L Edwards.
5 Querimba, Karachi, 24-5, M M & Co.
7 Fusijama Karachi 25-5 L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N Y Kaisha.
11 Tennessee, NF, 22/5 L Edward Ltd.
15 Silverelm 2631 Genova 29/5, Volkart Bros.
17 Peebles NF, NF, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
2 Garmula Karachi 22/5 M M& Co.
4 Varela Busrah 22-5 M M and Co.
6 C|o. Durban, Karachi 23-5, K N. and Co.
7 Khosrou Mauritius 26/5, T M & Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
12/13 Nuddea Calcutta 22-5 M M & Co.
14 Lalita M'Coast 21-5, Malabar S N Co.
15 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder 21-5 L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti Toticorin 30-5 Scindia S N Co.
B Rahmani, Red Sea Ports, 23-5 T Morrison & Co.
C/R Jalavishar Rangoon 24-5 Scindia S N Co.
D|E Nurjehan, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison & Co.
F Skuld Bangkok 22-5 F. F. Campbell
G Maur, Bangkok 20-5 F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathias 19-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Massenes, 27-5-31, J F C.
C|o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 17-5-31 L T and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell.
C|o Bradford, 13-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Helmei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 6-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o. Durban, N F K N and Co.
City of Cairo, NF, K N & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freinfels 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, NF, L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Yomagata Maru NF N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bareta NF M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Vasna N F M M & Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, NF, T M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, 25-5-31, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Malwa P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o. Durban, K N and Co.
City of Cairo K N & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, T M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kasiha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Tottori Maru 20-5-31.

EXPORTS.

May 21.

S S Malva for London:—20 lbs. I. brassware, Thos. Cook & Sons. Ltd.; 40 lbs. I. haberdoshy, Thos. Cook & Son. Ltd 300 lbs linseed oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo.

S S City of Cairo for Glassgow:—1000 cwt. hentils, Birla Brothers.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Brothers.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—23 bales wool raw, Haji Karam Elahi Abdul Ghafoor; 150 bales Indian wool raw, W. T. Suren; 23 bales Indian wool raw, The Bombay Company Ltd.; 15 bales Indian wool raw, The Bombay Company Ltd.; 24 bales cotton fly clean, Chamanlal and Sons; 40 bales cotton fly clean, A. L. Zaveri; 68 bales cotton yarn waste clean, Chamanlal & Sons; 4999½ cwt. groundnuts bold, Steel Bros. & Co.; 125 bales Indian raw cotton, Lowjee Kallanjee; 100 bales raw Indian cotton Gosho Kalusheth Ltd.; 28 cwt. Indian carments, Merwanjee Poojaji 2000 cwt. Gh. myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 261 cwt. Indian wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 65 bales Indian wool raw, Messrs. Clarke & Smith; 15 bales Indian wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation T 6-9c bales ground nut oil cakes, Wilson Latham Co.

For Marseilles:—56 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 393 cwt Indian flea seed, Amin & Sons; 160 cwt. per apricot kernal, K. Hargeewan & Co. 3 ton 17 cwt. 27 dried leafcasings, A. Mahler & Co.; 3 ton 14 cwt. 1 lb. salter fats, A. Mahler & Co.

For Istanbud 93¾ cwt. black pepper, C. Pitamber.

S S Castalia for Manchester:—56 ton 17 cwt. 3 lb. magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia works; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mafatlal & Co.; 125 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales raw Indian cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 250 bales raw Indian cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Glassgow:—20 lbs. I. brass ware, Thos. Cook & Sons.; 1 cwt. I. woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons; 70 lbs. I. brass ware, Thos. Cook & Sons; 20 cwt. I. bamboo pulp, Thos. Cook & Son; 1980 cwt. Ind. mussoori, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—150 bales, Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Frienfels for Hamburgh:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Suren.

S S Freinfels for Rotterdam:—5000 cwt. Gh. joowar, T. S. Thadhani & Son.

For Antwerp:—100 bales Ind cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 175 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1 cwt. 200 lbs. Ind. cotton raw sample, O. Suleman.

For Hamburgh:—200 lbs. Ind raw cotton sample, O. Suleman; 25 ton. 1 cwt. 2lb. (1 con) ground nut oil cakes, Wilson Latham.

S S Silverlim for Geona:—500 cwt. county linseed, Gosho Ltd. linseed, Gosho Ltd.

For Baltimore:—250 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Trenthank for New York:—501 cwt. gum karya, Karim Janmohmod.

S S Silverelom for Marsellies:—525 cwt. Ind. flea seeds, Amin & Sons.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 cwts. Ind. cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales Ind cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales raw Ind. cotton, Gosho Kahushiki.

For Osaka:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Company; 50 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Fusejama for Trieste:—168 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Kilacha Devechand; 4000 cwt. Ind. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Pleane:—100 bales raw Indian cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

For Hongkong:—1000 cwt. Gh. onions, H. N. Cooverji.

For Venice:—110 bales Ind. cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai: 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersay; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Ltd.; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kashudhiki Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kahushiki Kaisha; 600 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokhaichi:—100 bales raw Ind. cotton Gosho Kalushiki.

For Kobe:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

S S City of Durban for Antwerp 125 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Narkunda for Sydney:—1200 lbs. c. dyed c. yarn, The David Mills Co.; 5 bales dry salted huritsa goat skin, M. Mohamad Ali & Co.

For Melbourne:—24 bales dry salto goat skin, A. E. Blamenthal.

S S Tamatsa Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Toyo Manka Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Gosho Kalushikhi Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw Ind cotton, Gosho Kalushiki: 500 bales raw Ind. cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales raw Ind. cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—3000 bales raw Ind. cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—316 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Nuddea for Calicut:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Castalia, Agents Grahams Trading Company, from Liverpool:—20 d/bags plumbago refuse; 5 trusses cotton rope for machinery driving; 6 cases spinning machinery; 5 bales grey cotton; 18 cases dobbies; 25 cases dobbies; 11 cases dobby parts; 6 cases framwork; 45 loose pneumatic tyres; 25 loose closets; 13 loose lavatories; 15 tousses waterproof wrapping paper; 30 roped trusses water proof wrapping paper; 70 cases bottled Beer; 19 cases window glass; 24 bales dyed cotton faists 11 cases table salt; 13 cases common salt; 4 cases steel bars; 7 cases steel keys; 8 cases cycles; 5 cases healds; 6 cases nicklse luercircles; 25 bags corn starch; 29 p. c. and pkgs. enginework; 27 brls old steel spindles; 25 s/c/s galve ridging; 25 casks electric fans; 9 cases chocolates; 300 p. c. s. E.ware; 5 cases paper tubes; 13 drums solid zinc chloride; 20 drums disinfectint fluid; 13 cases suit case locks and fittings; 5 cases tinned meat; 12 bundles iron bedsteads; 12 bundles iron bedstead; 9 cases flavering essenses; 4 truses woven carvas hox 12 bundles steel bars; 23 cases rug spinning frames; 5 cases printed kerind works; 20 bags bleaching powder; 20 bales twine

For Liverpool:—20 bales turnip; 300 bundles black sheet pieces; 250 bundles black sheet micicles; 116 pkg. tyre and tubes; 10 cases liquid ghee; 9 cases bleached khakii; 4 cases cotton goods; 7 cases medical nal; 13 cases cotton; 229 bundles garbed corn sheets; 11 crabs economics parts; 150 hoose E.ware parts; 150 hoose E.ware traps; 20 cases cigaretts; 95 cases cigaretts; 143 cases vicose Art silk yarn; 4 cases roller skin; 15 cases cotton rope; 5 cases card clothing; 25 s/cases galver reelsging; 11 pieces joist; 7 cases weighing machine; 521 bundles steel sheets; 225 bales cotton; 79 cases cotton; 73 bales cotton yarn; 27 cases cotton yarn; 5 cases Art silk and cotton piece goods; 25 cases art silk bleached yarn; 5 keg. hydrosulphide of Soda; 6 cartons electlamps; 7 bales cotton piece goods 1250 cases common soap; 1190 cases common bar soap; 23 cases toilet requisite; 725 cases lulusky; 100 bundles yellow metal sheet; 22 cases cyeb accessories; 254 casks tiles; 42 cases machinery; 6 cases toilet soap; 38 cases medicines; 5 cases leather belting; 5 cases liquid colours; 6 cases machinery parts; 17 cases p. (12 paper.

From Glassgow:—4 cases linen thread; 5 bales canuas; 16 cases waterproof coats; 15 cases books, 43 cases printed books; 13 cases exercise bookshuts; 100 Hhds. British bulkab; 200 Hhd. Ale; 270 Hhd. Ale; 192 drums soft soap, 112 cases bottled ale; 25 boxes handsoap bar; 13 cases toilet soap; 161 brls. coat pitch; 28 drums dry anitire dyes; 20 bags boila conpositions; 25 bundles red painted tubes; 210 hoose C. I. N. G. pipes; 13 pieces cotton pressing machinery; 12 pieces stores; 30 cases telephone kiosks; 9 cases steel traveller and rings; 250 pieces stoneware acid gas; 150 d./bags steel nails; 25 bags rivets 990 plates hard spelter; 200 bales M. S. sheets; 74 bundles M. S. bars; 60 hoose joists; 37 bundles galsed steel slates; 236 pieces tubes; 1440 pieces fire links; 109 pes. and pky. boiler and fittings; 42 pes. and pkg. boiler and fittings; 34 pieces joist, plates and angles; 39 cases fire bricks; 7851 pieces fire links; 23 bags nuts; 22 cases cotton; 10 cases plain cotton; 4 bales plain cotton; 70 cases cotton thread; 52 bales paper; 135 cases whisky; 825 cases bottled beer; 621 cases bottled beer.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—316 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Ganga ,Agents Lloyd Triestis & Co. from Trieste:—3 bales hemp hose.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER,
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, when thoroughly chewed and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint The Chewing LAXATIVE

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 21.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 20-5-31	8661000	8372000
Receipts Yesterday 20-5-31	4000	12000
Exports to date 20-5-31	6243000	6413000
Stock in Ports 15-5-31	3363000	1671000
Stock Interior Towns 15-5-31	1691000	844000
Stock Liverpool 15-5-31	1069000	906000
Visible Supply 15-5-31	5596000	3841000
Quantity in Sight 15-5-31	12662000	13463000
Quantity out of Sight 15-5-31	9138000	11267000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY MAY, 22, 1931.

FAILURE OF SHAUKAT ALI'S COMMUNAL SHOW IN CALCUTTA.

Bengal Women Prefer Inter-MarriageS.

From Our Correspondent
Calcutta, May 18.

Maulana Shaukat Ali came to Calcutta on the 14th, went out of the city to return for a more ostentatious reception, and did all that was neccessary in the way of publicity before holding his conferences—All-Bengal Muslim and Khilafat Conference—which began their session on May 16th. The conferences, whatever their worth and significance, were one of them a misnomer and the other a sham.

The conference which was termed "All-Bengal" had very little of Bengal to characterize it except the presence at it of one or two Bengalis, namely, Mr. Fazlul Haq and the Nawab of Dacca. And how these two gentlemen represented the people of Bengal requires little telling. The rest of the audience represented a handful of non-Bengali trading people of Calcutta and some guests from outside Bengal. Most of the non-Bengalli businessmen, however, including the most prominent of them, did not care to participate in it, and kept aloof. And this is how the "All-Bengal" Muslim Conference of Maulana Shaukat Ali began its session.

HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT

Maulana Shaukat Ali's presidential address contained some peculiar views and sentiments. When Muslim public men of Bengal have been expressing themselves in favour of joint electorate, the Maulana has thought it fit to uphold separate electorate. He very confidentaly declares, "The Muslims stand firm to-day with separate electorates. They want to retain this privilege till such time as the Hindu majority show a real change of heart and win their confidence." "I would request the supporters of joint electorates," proceeds the Maulana, "not to press this too much but to better the position by conciliating the Muslims and other minorities. The more the Hindus shout for joint electorate and praise it to the skies the more suspicion is created in the minds of the Muslims."

After a sullen scowl at those who were responsible for Civil Disobedience, an expression of regret at the recent communal outbreaks, and the threat of "a great danger of India being divided into two parts," the President graciously observed, "To-day whenever things go wrong for which no one is to be blamed but ourselves, we drag in the 'third party' and the British Government is to answer for everything evil, whether it is responsible for it or not. It has become a very easy convenient excuse to blame the Englishman for all the wrongs that we may do. I for one do not think that the Englishman was responsible for the Nehru Report; I do not think he was responsible for Mr. Gandhi disregarding the opposition of the Muslim before the Civil Disobedience movement was started, nor do I think it is true that in the troubles at Benares, Mirzapore, Agra, Allahabad, and Cawnpore the Englishman had any hand."

NEGLIGIBLE SHOW

As regards the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, its tone was not at all happy. It appears from his address that the Chairman does not expect a possible solution of the Hindu-Muslim question in near future. One could not anticipate anything better from this farce of an "All-Bengal" conference. Bengali Muslims would probably take strong exception to this tactics of exploitation on the part of outsiders if only they attached any importance to the show.

EXPLOITING BENGAL MUSLIMS

The first session of the Calcutta Muslim Youth Conference was held on May 17 at the Albert Hall under the presidentship of Dr. Shafaat Ahmad of the Allahabad University. The conference was organised by men among whom very few representatives of Bengali Muslim young men could be seen. It appears that a class of people are out to exploit the name of the Muslims of Bengal in order to strengthen the cause of their own party or section.

In formally opening the conference Maulana Shaukat Ali said, in reply to his critics who meant that everywhere the Maulana's presence implied trouble between Hindus and Muslims, that he had a big heart in his big body. "It is my honest conviction," he prophesied, "that this family quarrel is going to end very soon. Hindus and Muslims have to rub their shoulders jointly in the service of their country. Everybody knows that there is one man amongst Hindus whom the Congress has made its dictator practically and I am after him. I think even my worst enemies will have to agree that I have every right to speak of Mahatma Gandhi in a language that cannot have two meanings." He then recalled the days of the Non-co-operation movement when he and his late brother were Gandhiji's lieutenants.

The President in his speech urged Muslim youths to work for Islam, not only in Bengal but throughout India.

TAGORE ANNIVERSARY.

In an exceptionally brilliant gathering on Saturday evening at the Calcutta University Institute, it was discussed how Calcutta could celebrate the Poet Rabindranath's completing seventieth year of his life in a fitting manner. The meeting was attended by a number of intellectuals of international fame and the audience represented all sections of citizens.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting conveying to the Poet its warm felicitations on his completing the seventieth year of his life, proposing that this occasion should be celebrated by his countrymen and all sections of the community in a fitting manner in Calcutta at a convenient time, and, in order to give effect to the proposal, forming a committee with Sir J. C. Bose at its head.

INTERCOMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

The question of intercommunal marriage was seems to be gaining importance in Calcutta. *Advance* vance' has published opinions of some ladies and gentlemen, professing different religious faiths. It is remarkable that all the three ladies, one Muslim and two non-Muslim, who were interviewed, have favoured intercommunal marriage. But the gentlemen interviewed differed in their opinions, some supporting and others condemning or discouraging the proposition. Those who chose to go against it sought help from religious restrictions while resorting to arguments which were not all consistent and quite in keeping with the demand of nationalism.

LABOUR DEFEATS COMMUNIST CANDIDATE.

—:o:—

Result Of Ogmore By-election.

LONDON, May 20.

The by-election to the House of Commons from Ogmore due to death of Mr. Vernon Hartshorn has resulted as follows.

Mr Williams (Labour) 19.356
Mr. Campbell (Communist) 5,219 votes.—Reuter.

MADRAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Satyamurti Elected President.

MADRAS, May 20.

Mr. Satyamurthi has been elected president of the Madras District Congress Committee.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference will be held at Madura on the 5th, 6th and 7th June.—A. P.

LAHORE'S WATER SUPPLY.

Four More Tube Well Proposed.

LAHORE May 20.

The Lahore Municipality accepted this evening the resolution of Mr. Kanshiram Vaid that the tank inside the city should be reserved for city people and four more tube wells should be constructed for the supply of water to people living outside the city walls.

The resolution proposed that Rs. 100.000 should be taken from the reserve fund and the rest should be provided by the Municipal Committee. The proposal was referred to the Public Works Subcommittee to consider the proposal and prepare estimates.—A. P.

Australia-England Air Mail.

LONDON, May 20.

Batavia.—"Hercules," the newly purchased Imperial airways De Havilland air liner carrying Australia-England mail, arrived Kupang from Port Darwin at 12/50 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE OF GIRL UNDER 10.

—:o:—

Complaint Filed Under Restraint Act

ORTHODOXY IN ARMS AGAINST PROSECUTING SECRETARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, May 20.

Under the auspices of the Vigilance Society of several influential ladies and gentlemen recently constituted for the furtherance of the objects of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a complaint was filed to-day before the District Magistrate against Sjt. Ganeshilal Agarwal who is alleged at the age of 36 to have married a girl aged below 10. Breaches of the Act being reported to be many the society is contemplating several other prosecutions. This has created a stir in orthodox circles who are considering steps to excommunicate Sjt. Krishna Gopal Garg, Honorary Secretary of the Vigilance Society.

Raising Money By Lottery For Hospitals Disallowed.

LONDON, May 19.

Rugby.—In the Commons, to-day, Sir William Davidson asked for leave to introduce a Bill authorising the raising of money by lottery for the support of British hospitals. The House refused leave to bring in bill by 181 votes to 58.—B. O. W.

Oxford University To Confer D.Sc. On Prof. Einstein

LONDON, May 19.

Rugby.—The Oxford University Convocation, to-day, decided to confer Honourary Degree of Doctor of Science upon Prof. Einstein at a special Convocation Saturday.—B. O. W.

M.C.C.'S CRUSHING DEFEAT

New Zealand Wins By Innings And 122 Runs.

LONDON, May 19.

At Lords, to-day, New Zealand beat the M.C.C. by an innings and 122 runs. M.C.C. in their second innings were dismissed for 48. Merritt, the tourists' slow bowler taking seven wickets for 28 runs.

Lancashire, Last year's champions, to-day suffered their second defeat this season, Worcestershire beating them by 126 runs. Root took nine Lancashire wickets for 28.—B. O. W.

Sir P. Sivaswami Leaves For Simla

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 20.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer left for Simla to-day to join the Sandhurst Committee.—A. P.

PLEA FOR UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK.

—:o:—

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

A strong plea for a separate Karnataka Province and the Unification of Kannada speaking people was made to-day by Dr. Rama Rau, addressing a public meeting of the Kannada speaking people of the Nilgris. An Association called the Nilgiris Karnataka Sangha was formed.—A. P.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—

The s. s. "Clan Buchanan" (Line. Clan; Agents, Messrs Premji Pestonji Shicaji) arrived Port Okha on the 20th instant with 329 tons of cargo.—A. P.

SEPARATE TRIAL OF SUKHDEVRAJ.

Remanded Into Police Custody.

LAHORE May 20.

The Special Tribunal trying the Punjab Conspiracy case disposed of the point raised yesterday by the defence counsel, whether Sukhdevraj, arrested in Shalimar Garden should be tried separately there being a series of charges against him. He was further remanded to police custody.—A. P.

Airman Scott Starts On Return Flight.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 20.

Sydney.—The British Airman Scott who recently beat Kingsford Smith's London-Australia air record started on his return flight to England at 8-25 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Repudiation Of Debts.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, May 19.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta gave a lecture under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhya Mala Series on "The Repudiation of Debt," at Shivaji Mandir. Prof. V. G. Kale presided.

Prof. Kale while introducing the lecturer said, that though the question of Debt is an important question, still it is not a new question at all. This question is before the country for the last 40 years. What we Indians demand is only an inquiry to show how much debt should be shared by Indians. It is wrong to suppose that we want to repudiate all debt. What we want is only the justification of debt used in the interest of India. I hope, therefore, the lecturer will place before you plain facts.

DEBT AND PROGRESS.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta started by saying that a philosopher had said that the advancement of the country is judged by the increase in debt. So if this theory is applied to Great Britain, one can conclude that during the period of 1689 to 1931, England must have progressed by 8000 times. But this is not the case.

The debt incurred by the Provincial, Local Self-government and Central Government comes to about 1,250 crores upto the end of March 1930. There is other debt also and every year it is paid back. Besides this Government incurred debt on different occasions during War which we have not taken into account.

CONGRESS VIEW-POINT.

At the Gaya Congress it was said that the future Indian Government will not be responsible for the debt incurred henceforth. But at the Lahore Congress an independent inquiry was demanded into the National Debt. The Congress went a step further at Karachi. There it was said that inquiry should be made from the time of the dawn of British rule. The Congress never threw the responsibility of debt in any wrong manner. What Congress stands for in this that all debt incurred for India shall be borne by the Indian Government. This demand of the Congress is a reasonable one.

The Committee, appointed by the Congress to inquire into the matter, is of great importance. For it is going to account for all debt since the beginning of the British rule. Though we shall not be able to recover the amount which has been wrongly used, we shall be in a position to put before the world true facts, and show the reason why Great Britain should share the burden to the extent of 512 crores. He hoped that the matter would be settled by adopting a policy of 'give and take.'

SEVA DAL FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Durgabai Joshi delivered a lecture under the auspices of the V. V. Mala on the above subject. Women were present in large number. Shrimati Gangubai Bapat presided.

Mrs. Joshi said that the idea of forming Seva Dal came to Dr. Hardiker at the Cocoanada Congress in the year 1923. Before 1923 there was no Seva Dal for men and therefore, there was no question about women also. Could women be of use in the national struggle? The last fight has shown the part women have played and, therefore the need of organisation was of great importance. It will enable women to fight, shoulder to shoulder with men.

"Though I think that a woman should engage herself in housework, still when she is required for greater service, she must be prepared for it.

HER OPINION.

"In my opinion, the programme of the Dal must be as follows:—Flag salutation; Physical exercises; Use of Charkha; Weaving; First aid; Propagating the Congress work; and educating people in National language, Drink evil, use of Swadeshi, etc. One may say that the Girl Guide Movement serves this purpose, but it is not so. They are away when the National service is concerned. They are much under the thumb of Government."

The President congratulating the speaker said that Truce does not mean peace. It is high time for us to organise and be ready to fight the battle, if called out for active service again.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A motor bus belonging to the Deccan Motor Service, met with an accident on Poona Satara Road. The tyres got punctured and slipped. The body was wrecked and nine persons were injured. Three are seriously injured. One man lost his eye.

KARACHI CONGRESS MESSAGE.

Mr. Bapat of Tilak Memorial Fund has gone on tour in the Kolaba District. He will explain the Truce terms, request people to use Swadeshi and stand by Congress. He will visit Birwadi, Malad, Goregam and Taby on 20, 21 22 and 23 instants respectively.

POONA MAHAR WOMEN.

A meeting was held at Kamatipura of the Mahars on the 14th instant. It was decided to excommunicate those Mahar women who led the life of prostitution or live as mistresses. The Mahars intend of the people belonging to other communities. The Mahars intend to improve the status of themselves and this is the first step towards it.

TRIAL OF "ZAMINDAR" EDITOR.

Case Under Foreign Ordinance.

PROMOTING UNFRIENDLY RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN ALLEGED.

LAHORE, May 20.

The case against Syed Ghulam Hussain Shah, editor, printer and publisher of the daily "Zamindar" under Section 2, Foreign Ordinance commenced to-day before the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Mehta Ishwardas.

The District Superintendent of Police filed a complaint wherein he stated that the accused published some letters in his paper dated the 18th, 19th and 21st April, which were presumed to have been received from Afghanistan and the publication of which was likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Afghanistan.—A. P.

—:o:—

BHAGAT SINGH MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

Begun In Lahore

(From Our Correspondent).
LAHORE, May 21.

Bhagat Singh Memorial Committee opened its campaign last night. Appeals were made to the public at a largely attended meeting to contribute liberally to the fund. Of course, owing to trade depression people were passing through difficult times, but if three and a half lakhs of the people of Lahore they said, paid even one pice each that would also be great help. The people at the meeting immediately responded, the majority paying a pice or an anna each. The Memorial Committee is going to make house-to-house collection.

DRY WEATHER OVER INDIA.

POONA, May 21.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the East Punjab has merged into a seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain. The weather has been generally dry over the country except for nearly general rain round the head of the Bay. The temperature is above normal in the east half of the Peninsula and below normal in South Bengal and North Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Rangoon 1/4"; Barisal 2"; Saugor Island, Cox's Bazar 1-1/2"; Calcutta, Chandbali 1/2".

Forecast:—Scattered falls of thunderstorm and rain will continue in Bengal and extend in Burma, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,600 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 10 hours 45 min. (I. S.T.) on Wednesday, May 20.—A. P.

Disarmament Conference.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 20.

Geneva.—The Council of League of Nations at a private session decided that Geneva should be the seat of next year's great Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

IMMENSE SACRFIICES OF SIRDAR'S

Jairamdas Doulatram's Impressions.

'R. T. C. OR NO R. T. C. CRUCIAL MONTHS ARE AHEAD'

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, May 16.

Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram Secretary All-India Congress Committee who has spent about a fortnight along with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Congress President in Bardoli and has first hand knowledge of conditions there was interviewed by your correspondents soon after his return to Sind.

Question:—How long were you in Gujaarat and could you give me your impression?

Answer:—I passed about a fortnight in the Bardoli Taluka and neighbouring area and I was greatly struck by two things—first, the desolation of the villages, and second, the cheerfulnesss of the villagers. There was little grain in most houses, but the happy unsubdue look of the peasants, men, women and children made one sometimes forget that this was the hollowed ground made doubly sacred by the sufferings, privations and sacrifices of the last year.

UNPARALLELED LOSSES

It is impossible to calculate losses braved by the people of Bardoli and a few other talukes which bore the brunt of the last fight. Land literally worth crores was confiscated, crops worth lakhs got destroyed, movable property worth lakhs were attached, and in some cases, land crops and moveables were sold for not even one twentieth of their value. Men and women were beaten and insulted. Houses got burnt without a clue to the cause. Nearly half a lakh of men, women and children migrated to the neighbouring state of Bardoli to seek refuge from harrasment. But despite all these losses and sacrifices, the peasant of Bardoli looks the brave man he is.

TRUE TO THE TRUCE.

The people are playing up the land revenue as quietly as they can. They have shown a readiness to stand by the truce terms which would surprise anyone who knew their stubbornly anti-government attitude a few months ago. I have visited about 15 villages, attended as many meetings addressed by Sirdar Vallabhbhai, and I have marvelled at the tremendous faith which the peasants have in Sirdar Vallabhbhai at whose word of command they seem to be ready to lose their all and even after losing it to reenter the fight, involving more sacrifices. How far the Government have succeeded in carrying out their part of the truce is a matter on which I have no authority to say anything. That question can be dealt with by Mahatma Gandhi alone, and I know that he is literally drowned in the details of the observance of the truce terms.

Question:—What about the Round Table Conference?

CRUCIAL MONTHS AHEAD

Answer:—I know no more than you do. Whether Mahatma Gandhi will be attending it, what will be his line of action there, who will accompany him are matters about which I can claim no knowledge. Probably before what you are asking me appears in the press, the question of Mahatma Gandhi's attendance at the Conference may have been settled. It may be that some more time may have to be taken before question comes to be decided. But whether Mahatma Gandhi goes to the Conference or there are other eventualities, the nation's success in reaching its objective will depend almost entirely on how it conducts its activities in the coming months. To concentrate on the new constructive programme as outlined even in the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement should be our immediate occupation, and to that end the reorganisation of our men and women volunteers relying more on quality than on quantity is a vital preliminary. The experience of the past fourteen months should help us to reorganise Congress activities, on even more effective lines than hitherto if the future of our work, be it towards peace or, God forbid, towards war is to end in success.

SIR F. SYKES GOES TO CLINIC

—:o:—

No Operation To Be Made At Present.

LONDON, May 20.

There has been a last-moment change in the plan of Sir Frederick Sykes. He has gone to a clinic at Windsor for observation. No operation will be made at present.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK.

—:o:—

Commission Of European Union Approves Of Creation.

LONDON, May 20.

Geneva.—The Commission on European Union approved of the creation of an International Agricultural Credit Bank to assist the farmers of Central and South Eastern Europe, but Mr. Henderson demurred expressing wish to confer with Government.—Reuter.

NEW PROMOTION SCHEMES FOR LOWER DECK

RUGBY, May 20.

Replying to the Commons question to-day the First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander said that the new scheme of promotion had been approved of by Board of Admiralty as a result of the report of Committee set up to enquire into the working of the "Mate Scheme".

It was proposed to drop the title of mate and promote selected candidates from the lower deck to the rank of Acting sub-lieutenant.—B.O.W.

SOUTH AMERICAN NAVAL DIVISION.

RUGBY, May 20.

The Admiralty announce that it has been decided that two cruisers of American and West Indies Squadron shall form the South American division to be under a Commodore of the the second class. These vessels will cruise in South American waters and will join the main division squadron annually for exercises.—B.O.W.

AHMEDABAD CARNIVAL RAIDED

Municipality Condemns Gambling

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, May 19.

The Western India show which was known for its gambling stalls and which carried on its activities in spite of the public indignation against it was raided last night all of a sudden in pursuance of a search warrant secured by Mr. Pandurao B. Desai from Mr. M. R. Desai City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

The stalls were searched and all the materials used for playing together with the watches, etc., to obtain which the customers were tempted to gamble, were seized by the Police under the search warrant.

The Local Municipality has passed a resolution condemning the gambling in the Carnival, at the instance of Mr. Ramanlalal a member of the Khadia Ward.

RECORD HAUL OF COCAINE.

RANGOON, May 20.

A record seizure of cocaine valued at about Rs. 50,000 was made by the excise staff this morning at Kamakasi on the other side of the Rangoon river. Acting on information, the excise party watched the arrival of the S. S. Talma from the far east and later, noticing one Sampan coming from the same steamer, they made a search and seized five tins, each containing 25 ounces. A Chinaman was arrested.—A. P.

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